The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WORST YET.

What a Louisiana Liar Can Do When He Really Tries.

Weber Tried, and Is Clearly Entitled to Wear the Belt.

A Man Whose Omnipresence Was Something More than Human.

His Faculty of Being in the Right Place at the Right Time.

A Lesser Light in the Galaxy of Liars Appears at New Orleans.

One Who Kept a Secret So Long as He Kept an Office.

Repudiation by Eliza Pinkston of the Recent Bogus Affidavit.

Small Prospect of Much More Work by the Washington Committee.

THE UBIQUITOUS.

A WITNESS WHO NEVER FAILED TO HAPPEN AROUND WHEN ANYTHING IMPORTANT WAS HAPPENING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—The Potter Committee adjourned to-day until July 10, with the expectation that after that time the Sub-Committee will be in session during the greater part of the summer. The Republican members of the Committee, however, are of opinion that it will be difficult to secure the attendance of a quorum even of the Sub-Committee here after that date. Congressional nominations of all the members are pending, and some have a close contest. Hunter, of Virginia, although he lives only across the Potomac from Washington, will find his time occupied to prevent Fitz-Hugh Lee from taking his seat from him. Gen. Butler, unless his friends are mistaken, will be employed in securing the Labor-Greenback-Communistic nomination for Governor in Massachusetts, and in attempting to prevent the inevitable and greatest disappointment of his life after having secured it, and will have little opportunity to give himself up to his favorite diversion of maligning and traducing the representatives of the party to whose suffrages he owes his seat. Cox, of Ohio, declines a renomination, but he dreads the torrid climate of a Washington summer, and wants to return to his law practice. McMahon will have something to do to explain his course to the soldiers in his district whom he has grossly misrepresented. Springer, although cries of fraud are his forte, is coquetting for the nomination of the Nationals in his district, as well as of his own party, and will have some work to do at home. Altogether, the Sub-Committee chosen to prosecute the inquiry here is composed of persons

NOT LIKELY TO DEVOTE THEMSELVES

throughout the summer to studies of the comparative perjury of Louisiana witnesses. The closing day of the investigation was occupied with the examination of E. L. Weber, the man upon whom the Democrats rely to prove every substantial point in their case, from Eliza Pinkston to the Sherman letter. His story was a simple one to-day, as he did not have to face a cross-examination. Professedly a Radical Republican, the witness Weber constituted himself an advocate of the Democratic party. Quick to catch a cue from his Democratic examiners, he followed it with arguments which might have been prepared by Tilden's lawyers. He injured his case by excess of zeal. If his testimony is to be accepted, one must imagine him to have been practically in every parish of Louisiana at the same time. He has

THE HAPPY FACULTY

for a witness for what Mr. Potter, in imitation of McMahon, called "our side," of always being at the right place at the right time to satisfy the Democratic purposes. Secretary Sherman says he never conversed with Don Weber and Anderson in Moreau's restaurant, but red-headed Jim Anderson swears he did, and now comes E. L. Weber, who just happened to be going along the street that day, and, peering through the restaurant window, did see Sherman engaged in a conversation.

WEBER THE UBIQUITOUS.

Eliza Pinkston is brought to town. E. L. Weber happens to be at the door when she arrives, and he hears the beginning of what he calls a plot.

A false jurat is to be attached to Anderson's protest. E. L. Weber happens to be around as a witness to that proceeding.

The Republican cause is lost in Louisiana. E. L. Weber finds himself posted by a convenient door to hear Packard and Kellogg acknowledge that it is lost, and to hear them say "We are beaten after all; mischief is to be done by the visiting statesmen." E. L. Weber is of course there, note-book in hand, to mark names, dates, hours, and circumstances, as some of Tilden's spies seem to have done in Washington with respect to the private conversation of numerous gentlemen.

Sherman's letter is to be delivered. This witness happens to be about to read it when it is fresh, and to study the handwriting with which he was so familiar from seeing it in a Congressman's album.

The honor of a family, members of which, for the sake of making political capital to bolster up the Packard Government, which they knew to be a fraud, caused lies to be published about the death of their murdered brother, requires that the Sherman letter should be destroyed, and out of an old shoe-box it is taken and destroyed by this witness at a time and under circumstances which it gave the witness to-day great embarrassment to recall. He fixed three different times for its destruction, and even with cross-examination left the time in hopeless chronological confusion, and, note it well, never told that family, resting under dishonor from its possession, that it had been destroyed. And so it was all through the case. Weber, as a zealous advocate, was eager to get points against the Republicans upon record, and neglected no opportunity and disregarded no hint that the political malice and ingenuity of his argumentative examiners gave him.

AFRAID OF CROSS-EXAMINATION.

One reason for refusing to allow Shellabarger to cross-examine Weber was the fact that he was ready to confront Weber with his testimony before the Boutwell Mississippi Committee, given in June, 1876. He had been a State Senator, member of the Committee on Outrages, and had investigated the operations of the Regulars and White Leaguers in the Feliciana Parishes, and made a full report, showing them to be the extreme of political barbarity. Weber went from Louisiana over to Jackson to present this report to Boutwell's Committee and support it by his own testimony. Yesterday he swore that all these organizations were solely to preserve order and enforce the law against petty thieving. Then he swore to dates, names, details, and all the circumstances of the most atrocious political crimes.

"THE BIGGEST AND CLUMSIEST LIAR."

The *Evening Star*, which has pursued a fair and unpartisan course in regard to the Butler Committee, says editorially to-night:

> The testimony of E. L. Weber before the Potter Committee yesterday was calculated to add to the disgust felt by the country for the whole crowd of Louisiana witnesses. His written statement had all the indications of having been prepared for him, and when questioned on points in it his confusion of manner showed that he had nothing to do with its inception. His breakdown on cross-examination was pitiful, and especially when confronted with the letter he wrote to St. Louis directly after the assassination of his brother, D. A. Weber, in which he stated the whole affair exactly to the contrary of his present testimony. Altogether, this witness seems to be both the biggest and clumsiest liar of the whole disgraceful lot.

WEBER.

HE REELS OFF MORE OF HIS PECULIAR YARN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Before the Potter Committee to-day, Emile L. Weber testified that the conference held in New Orleans during the count of 1876 was understood to have been led by Senator Sherman. In conversation with Senator Sherman, the witness was assured that if his brother should stand by his protest he would be protected. In compliance with the request of Sherman the witness went after his brother and Anderson, and informed them that the "visiting statesmen" were desirous of seeing them. Anderson, in reply, said, "Tell them to go to h—l!" His brother, however, went to see Sherman, and he had a long conversation regarding the protest. Two or three days after this conversation occurred, his brother showed him the Sherman letter of assurance, and told him that Sherman gave it to him at the conclusion of the conference relative to him standing by his protest, and remarked that it was the best he could do at that time.

Q.—Did your brother agree to stand by his protest? A.—He hesitated about doing so,

BUT COULD NOT WELL AVOID IT,

considering the pressure brought to bear upon him.

By Mr. Springer: Q.—Did you have the Sherman letter in your hand? A.—Yes, sir, I did.

Q.—What kind of paper was it written on? A.—It was written on double-sheet note-paper. Witness then showed the size of paper, which was about half the size of the sheet Mrs. Jenks said the letter was written on. She claimed it was written on a single sheet of commercial letter paper.

Witness said it was arranged before election by Kellogg, Thomas C. Anderson, and Packard to secure affidavits of intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana for the purpose of throwing out those parishes. He was assured by Kellogg and others that if he would use his influence with his brother toward having him make a protest, he (witness) would be returned to the Senate. He was defeated for the State Senate by about 1,300 majority, and was returned by the Returning Board as elected by about 600 majority.

PINKSTON.

In reply to Hunton, witness stated that some of the visiting statesmen had interviews with Eliza Pinkston in the Custom House before she was brought before the Returning Board. He thought one of those who interviewed her was Senator Sherman. He was of the opinion that the Eliza Pinkston outrage was a put-up job.

By Springer: Q.—Did you see the affidavit of Eliza Pritchard, formerly Eliza Pinkston, published in a New York paper?

A.—Yes, sir, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true.

Weber then related the circumstance as told him by his sister-in-law concerning the visits of Mrs. Jenks to Donaldsonville, and read the following letter, which was delivered to Mrs. Dan Weber by Mrs. Jenks:

> NEW ORLEANS, May 26, 1878.—MADAME: In the investigation about to commence in Washington under the Potter resolution it is deemed important to have you there as a witness at once. Mrs. Jenks will bear this to you. Very respectfully,
> L. A. SHELDON.
> To Madame D. A. Weber, Donaldsonville.

Mrs. Jenks explained to Mrs. Weber that Sheldon desired her to go to Washington and testify that she did not know of the existence of the Sherman letter. Mrs. Weber refused unless called upon by the proper authorities, whereupon Mrs. Jenks threatened to have her arrested and taken to Washington.

At this time a brother of Mrs. D. A. Weber came to Donaldsonville, and, seeing Mrs. Jenks, asked what that woman was doing there again, and whether she was

AFTER THE SHERMAN LETTERS.

Mrs. Weber told her brother not to meddle with her affairs; that she had the Sherman letter, and knew what to do with it. At this time E. L. Weber had not informed his sister-in-law that he had destroyed the document. Mrs. Jenks had told Mrs. Weber the letter was worth thousands of dollars, and said she would pay a good price for it. Mrs. Jenks never intimated to Mrs. Weber that she had anything to do with the authorship of the Sherman letter; she always spoke of it as the letter written by John Sherman, assuring Weber and Anderson positions under the Administration.

The paper containing the affidavit was produced, but, Judge Shellabarger objecting to the affidavit being put in evidence, it was laid over for the present.

LAWYER MARKS.

The witness submitted in evidence a letter written him by Judge Marks, now Internal Revenue Collector at New Orleans, wherein Marks requested witness to inform him (Marks) whether he had received the appointment he had made application for. If not, Marks would look after it for him. Marks also requested the witness to inform Mrs. Weber that he thought he could secure her an appointment as Postmistress at Donaldsonville, for which she had once applied and been unsuccessful, Marks being at that time opposed to her appointment. Marks, previous to writing this letter, had been to Donaldsonville, and requested Mrs. Weber to make a statement to the effect that she had never known of the Sherman letter. During this visit Marks told the witness and his sister-in-law that they were both to be summoned as witnesses before the Investigating Committee. The witness stated that as he was under the impression that the approaches made by Marks were merely with a view of

INFLUENCING HIS TESTIMONY

before the Committee, he gave him no encouragement whatever. Marks had stated to certain parties that he could control Mrs. Weber's testimony before the Committee.

Witness said on the evening of the 20th of November, while passing by Moreau's restaurant, on Canal street, New Orleans, he noticed his brother, D. A. Weber, and James E. Anderson in there talking with Secretary Sherman. Witness was not within hearing distance, and don't know what transpired, but they were there together at a table, one on each side of Sherman.

Packard told me a few days before the election that, if he and Hayes did not get any votes in East and West Feliciana, he was going to be Governor and Hayes was going to be President. He told me this in the presence of Mr. Armistead, Mr. Duncan, and others, and whom I do not now remember. He said the best way to dispose of the Democratic majority was to

THROW OUT THE VOTE OF THE COUNTY;

that that was better than making a Republican canvass, and I know of my personal knowledge that Kellogg employed L. B. Jenks to keep James E. Anderson away from the parish, and to prevent his holding an election there as Supervisor. I have a letter from L. B. Jenks, dated "New Orleans, 26th October, 1876," in which he states that Pitkin requested him to hunt up Anderson, and to prevent his coming to East Feliciana to hold an election. Jenks afterward stated that he had been endeavoring to keep Anderson away, but had failed to do so, and that Anderson would go up and

HOLD THE ELECTION.

He told me that Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin, and others had given him money to prevent Anderson's going up, and that they wanted him to go down-town and get Anderson drunk so as to prevent his coming. There were between 400 and 500 Democratic votes lost in East Feliciana because of the failure of Anderson to come up there and register them. I had a conversation with Gen. Garfield, Mr. Sherman, and others whom I do not remember, but I know it was generally understood that they were advising the stretching of the powers of the Returning Board to the utmost extent in the same direction that they were stretched in 1874 when they proved successful.

Witness said Mrs. Jenks came to his house and stated that she knew of the existence of the Sherman letter, and

WAS IN SEARCH OF IT,

and would pay well for it. She stated how valuable it would be for us if I could get Mrs. D. A. Weber to consent to her looking over the papers in her possession, as she was certain it would be found.

Witness testified, according to his best knowledge and belief, that after the election the Republican leaders acknowledged they were beaten, but their hopes were revived, and they were induced to make a fight by assurances given them by the visiting statesmen that the coming Administration would sustain them in whatever action they might take; and upon that the Returning Board went to work and threw out other parishes, in some cases without affidavits being filed.

THE MARKS LETTER.

Following is the Marks letter:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—MY DEAR SIR: You will please forward to me or Mr. Shellabarger a list of names of parties to be summoned before the Committee as to outrages committed in East and West Feliciana, as to what each man knows, and briefly what can be proven by him. Tell Minnie (Mrs. D. A. Weber) what she asked me to attend to I feel confident now that I will succeed in. She is certain to be a witness, and so are you. Have you received your appointment? If not let me know at once. Write me fully. My matter is all right. Yours in haste.
> MAURICE MARKS.

WEBER'S REPLY.

The Witness—I replied to that letter from Donaldsonville, on the day it was received, or the day after, as follows:

> I am in receipt of your favor of the 27th. In reply thereto, I must say that it will be extremely difficult to procure good and reliable witnesses from the Felicianas to testify about alleged outrages committed there. What they have experienced for so doing before has been such a sad lesson to them that I doubt if a very respectable number could be induced to venture on such affidavits. I will see what is to be done, and write you again. Madam Weber is not an applicant for office, and for me to accept an appointment now might subject my future actions to undue criticism, and to the charge of being improperly influenced. Hoping to hear from you again, I am, truly yours,
> E. T. WEBER.

Witness continued: I applied to Mr. John Sherman about two or three months ago for a position in the Custom-House in New Orleans, and Mr. Husted, who has been an employe in the Treasury Department, met me one day here and stated to me that Sherman had highly recommended my appointment, and that the recommendation had been sent to Gen. Anderson. Judge Marks came to Donaldsonville early in 1878 to get a statement from Mrs. Weber in writing that she knew

NOTHING ABOUT THIS SHERMAN LETTER

and she knew it had never been in existence. He wanted to dictate a statement to be for her to write and sign. He was then on his way to Washington, and he told her on that occasion that he would probably obtain the position of Postmistress for her. She was not an applicant for the position at that time. Marks had opposed her appointment before. He spoke of it as the "Sherman letter." Marks was then an applicant for the position he has been appointed to since. He wanted her statement to aid him in that matter.

Q.—Have you ever been approached by any one with a view to affecting the character of your testimony before the Committee? A.—Mr. J. P. Harris, of New Orleans, stated Gen. Anderson wanted to see me, and I called on Gen. Anderson and he said he wanted Harris, and I summoned him before the Committee for the purpose of contradicting James E. Anderson's statement. I told him I had already been

USED AS A TOOL BY THEM,

and I didn't propose to be used again. I told him if I took any part in this matter at all the only thing I could do was to corroborate Anderson in many of his statements. He replied that he was astounded by my remark, and could not understand it, knowing how my brother was killed. I told him that had nothing to do with the testimony I should give, and left him. Since I have been here I met Mr. Husted, formerly an office-holder in the Parish of East Baton Rouge. I did not recognize him at first, but he introduced himself to me. Capt. Tom Jenks was present. The next day he called at my room, and I was not in. In the evening he met me at the Riggs House, and told me how near he was to Mr. Sherman, and stated that Mr. Sherman

FELT VERY KINDLY TOWARDS ME,

and would be glad to have a brief interview with me. I considered that an improper approach on his part, and I made no response, and walked away. I have not called on Mr. Sherman.

Q.—Have you ever had any other conversation with anybody? A.—I had a conversation with Capt. Thomas Jenks before he testified early last week. He spoke to me in this way: 'You know, Weber, if you testify with us in this case you can be provided for down there. We can get a nice appointment in the Custom-House, and everything will be all right so far as we are concerned. I considered that as an improper approach, and I told him I was not an applicant for any position, and would not have one under the circumstances.

ANDERSON TO MRS. WEBER.

Witness then produced the following letter, written to Mrs. D. A. Weber by James E. Anderson:

> "NORTH AMERICAN" OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.—MY DEAR MADAM: You are probably aware that the warm friendship existing between your husband and myself remained unbroken until his untimely death. You are also aware, no doubt, that we acted together in all matters connected with the election of 1876, and that a letter assuring us that we should be protected and provided for was given us by Mr. Sherman. Had the promise made to us at that time been fulfilled, your husband would not have been compelled to return home, and to certain death. The man who made these promises occupies to-day one of the most prominent places in the gift of the man whose title is stained by your husband's blood. They not only deny the existence of the document, but that either your husband or myself was known to them, or that they had ever heard of us. Some days since a party arrived in Washington and claimed that she could produce the letter in question. Is this correct? If so, has she possession of it? If not, can you tell me where it can be found, and on what conditions it can be obtained? In justice to myself and the memory of Mr. Weber it should be produced, and there will never be a more opportune time than the present. Let me hear from you at the earliest practicable moment. E. L. will give you all the information you desire. Remember me kindly to him.
> JAMES E. ANDERSON.

The Witness—I have the original of that letter, which I will file with the Committee. Mrs. Weber did not reply to it.

The further examination of witness was here postponed, and he was directed to appear before the Sub-Committee at New Orleans on the 10th of July, when Mr. Cox, who leaves for New Orleans to-day, will be there to conclude his cross-examination.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday, July 10.

LOUISIANA.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The Potter Sub-Committee met at 10:30. No witnesses appearing, a recess was taken.

The Committee reassembled at 12:40, when J. P. Harris took the stand. He testified that he prepared, at Packard's suggestion, and filed with the Returning Board, a paper known as Packard's general protest, which covered several parishes. The object of filing it was to induce the Returning Board to defer action till testimony could be collected from the parishes. Was acting as attorney for Packard. The Circuit Court, at the Custom-House, was where many affidavits were prepared that were used before the Returning Board. When witnesses came from the parishes Harris heard their statements, and wrote them out in legal form. His duties were mainly clerical. He thinks he assisted Don Weber in preparing his protest for West Feliciana Parish. Weber left said protest with witness to

FILE WITH THE RETURNING BOARD,

or not, as he (witness) might think proper. Weber said to witness: If Tilden and Nicholls are elected, and my protest goes in, my property in Feliciana will be worthless, as I could not, or would not, live there; but, if you think the Republicans will succeed, you can send the protest to the Returning Board. I afterwards filed the protest.

A number of clerks in the Custom-House were engaged several weeks preparing affidavits.

To Mr. Reed—The paper I prepared for Gov. Packard was merely a preliminary statement, such as is authorized by Sec. 3 of the Election law.

WILLIAM SIMPSON TESTIFIED;

Was formerly private secretary to Col. Casey; afterwards for seven years cashier of the customs. Witness was relieved from duty by Collector King. Shortly afterwards he met a friend, who had also been dismissed from service in the Custom-House. This friend, whose name witness positively refused to divulge, told witness he was present in Gov. Kellogg's office, and saw a member of the Returning Board receive $10,000 before he signed the proceedings of the Board. The member refused to sign till the money was paid. This member and witness' friend and informant are now employed in the Custom-House. Witness wrote a long, confidential letter to President Hayes, complaining of the bad treatment received in being dismissed from his position in the Custom-House, and making the statement as above. In regard to the bribery of a member of the Returning Board, the President

REFERRED WITNESS' LETTER TO SECRETARY SHERMAN,

who referred it to Acting-Collector Anderson for investigation, but nothing further was heard from it till published in the papers a few weeks ago.

At 3:30 p. m. the Committee went into executive session, and adjourned till Friday.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

When Simpson, soon after taking the stand, refused to give the name of his informant who witnessed the bribery, Mr. Reed objected to further examination for the reason that he believed that no facts would thereby be established, but was overruled by Messrs. Blackburn and Stenger, Blackburn venturing the opinion that the party referred to could and would be brought before the Committee.

PINKSTON.

Letters were read from Congressman Conger, Gen. Banks, and others, indorsing Simpson in the highest terms.

Col. Jack Wharton, United States Marshal, has received a letter from Postmaster Smith at Canton, Miss., in which Smith says he has just seen Eliza Pinkston, who informed him she has been interviewed by a prominent Democrat from Louisiana, who desired her to go to New Orleans and give testimony contradictory to that given by her before the Returning Board. She made a statement to this Democrat which she now contradicts. She also contradicts the recently-published affidavit purporting to have been made by her.

SHAM ECONOMY.

A VIGOROUS EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUDULENT DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN-CLAIM OF A REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES, BY CHARLES FOSTER.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—In a speech prepared by Charles Foster, of Ohio, and printed in the *Record* of June 28, is exposed the utter fallacy, not to say deliberate dishonesty, of the claim set up by the Democrats and everywhere dwelt upon by their speakers and writers, that since that party obtained control of one branch of the General Government a vast reduction in the current public expenditures has been effected through their efforts. The following are the main points in Mr. Foster's speech:

> Two years ago, at the close of the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, the Democratic majority claimed to have reduced the appropriations for the expenses of the Government by the sum of $30,000,000, or to be exact, $29,944,252.86, as stated by Mr. Randall, the then Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. This claim of Democratic economy was made by every speaker of the party on the stump and by the Democratic press, without exception. . . . . The tables that he (Mr. Randall) and his friends prepared at that time were given out for the purpose of deceiving the public. I say this deliberately, making due allowance for their ignorance of the subject, the density of which their treatment made apparent.
>
> Two years have elapsed, and what do we find? This same Committee, composed mainly of the same persons, reported to the House an increase of more than $12,000,000 over the amount reported by them for the years 1877 and 1878, exclusive of deficiency bills. Including the deficiency bills, the excess over 1876 is nearly $25,000,000. The Committee this year was unusually painstaking, extremely careful and economical. Not one dollar was reported for any purpose that was not thought to be actually necessary. Their action in increasing their bills $12,000,000 over 1878 gives the stamp of untruthfulness to all the representations made by them in 1876. It shows that their boasted economy was a sham and a fraud, and that the controlling motive was no higher than a purpose to aid them before the people in 1876. Now that this party exigency is passed, the legitimate and proper expenses of the Government cannot be avoided, and, after careful consideration, their action this year justifies me fully in statements I made in 1876. The appropriations, as they finally became enacted into law, for the year ending June 30, 1879, amount to $172,576,692.15. For the year ending June 30, 1877, they amounted to $148,534,798.41—a difference of $24,040,893.74.
>
> The last year of Republican rule shows a reduction over the previous year of $16,123,000, and the last two years, $28,500,000. The figures for the year just closing cannot now be ascertained, but the indications are that they will show a further reduction of perhaps $3,000,000, just about the amount saved by the failure to appropriate for rivers and harbors.
>
> Attempts have been made by several gentlemen of the reform school to explain away the large deficiencies reported this session. It is claimed that much of it belongs to the year ending June 30, 1876, and prior years. If so, why did not the Democratic reformers provide for them at the proper time, the last two years? It is probable that two or three millions of them belong to the year 1876 and prior years, but no amount of explanation can avail in the attempt to charge the rest of them to 1876 and prior years. These deficiencies occurred by reason of an attempt in 1876 of our Democratic reformers to deceive the public into the belief that they were actually engaged in a work of reform. The sham and fraud were pointed out then, and the developments showed by actual results are a complete vindication of those who carefully examined the subject at the time. Explain away, gentlemen of reform persuasion, your deficiency bills, amounting to over fourteen and one-half millions, a sum much greater than the entire deficiencies during the four years of Gen. Garfield's Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, and they are not all provided for yet.
>
> After several years of careful study of the subject of Governmental expenses, I affirm that we have reached the minimum, and that hereafter for the ordinary expenses of the Government we will be compelled to gradually increase the cost of running the Government machinery. . . . In the face of the fact that we have reached the minimum of the expenses admitted by the acts of the Appropriations Committee this year, the Democratic party rushed through the House a bill reducing the tax on tobacco eight cents per pound, which measure, if passed, would reduce the revenues $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. In short, they increase the appropriations $24,000,000, and propose to decrease the revenues $15,000,000. If they could have their own way, we certainly would have been met before the close of the following year with a deficit of several millions of dollars.
>
> The following is the condensed statement of what was claimed by the Democratic leaders in 1876, compared with the facts as demonstrated by actual results: Democratic claim of a reduction of $30,000,000 over 1876 for each of the years ending June 30, 1877 and 1876, $60,000,000. Actual results for two years, $24,000,000; overstated, $36,000,000, the reduction being two-fifths of the amount claimed. This is just about equal to the claim of the Indian who thought two truths to one lie pretty good for an Indian. With equal propriety the Democrats can claim that two truths to three lies is pretty good for a Democratic reformer. Take another view of this subject, as contrasted with Democratic promises on the stump. The sum total of the bills as reported by the same Committee in 1878, are, without the deficiency bills, some $12,000,000 greater than the same bills reported by the same Committee in 1876. No charge of being overborne by an extravagant Senate can be made in this case. It was the cool, careful, and deliberate work of these Democratic reformers themselves. Why was this increase made? Simply because a less sum was found to be wholly inadequate. Even this will have to be supplemented with deficiencies. What answer will these Democratic reformers make to the charge that they either willfully or ignorantly attempted to deceive the country in 1876? I leave the answer to them.

Mr. Foster pays his respects to the army reformers as follows:

> Some of its provisions [referring to the Army bill] will turn out to be absolutely ludicrous when they are executed. For instance, the General of the Army is left without a horse, while a Lieutenant of the Marine Corps in the same city is entitled to two horses. Again, an officer in the mounted artillery is not allowed a horse, while all the privates are mounted. What a beautiful spectacle Democratic reform has brought about—as witness the drilling of mounted cavalry with all the officers on foot! To bring about this reform required the uninterrupted labor of the Chairman of the Military Committee for three years, aided by my accomplished friend in the art of war friend from New York (Mr. Hewitt), and at least three caucuses of the entire Democratic party of the House. I did not believe in the reduction of salary as proposed in the bill. On this question of salaries I feel now as I have often expressed myself before, that I cannot go into that question until we as members of Congress are ready to reduce our own salaries. Our reformers as yet do not propose to reduce their own salaries, but are at all times ready to reduce others.

[A general press dispatch says that the amount of deficiencies provided for by acts of Congress passed during the month of June is over $7,000,000. The very large unforeseen deficiencies met during the last month will make the expenditures during the month exceed the revenues nearly $3,000,000. The total amount of deficiencies provided for by the Forty-fifth Congress since its assemblage last October is $15,192,438.87.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE ARMY BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Gen. Sherman, in an interview to-day, severely condemned the new Democratic Army Appropriation bill. He says it will most certainly result in an increase of expenditures, while it will materially cripple the service. No officer east of the Mississippi River, he says, is allowed a horse, consequently Sherman has given away one of his horses because he has no forage to keep it, and has killed the other, which has become a little lame. The enforced change in the headquarters of division commanders, he thinks, will be very inconvenient, and will result in an increased expense. Gen. Sheridan is to be allowed but $70 a month for quarters, and no forage. Discussing the bill at great length and in detail, Gen. Sherman found something in almost every paragraph which received his vigorous denunciation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

for the last session makes 4,900 pages, besides an appendix of 500 pages, containing speeches that were not delivered. The index-makers have been at work during the session, and the six bound volumes will be ready for delivery by the 1st of August.

ENLISTMENTS TO BE HASTENED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—In view of the urgent demand of troops for service on the plains, orders have been issued to the various recruiting officers to hasten, as far as practical, enlistments, in order to bring up the numerical force of the army to 25,000 men, the maximum number authorized by law. By direction of the Secretary of War, regiments in the Indian country engaged in active operation are to be increased to the maximum strength, while such regiments as are retained on garrison duty at the various sea-coast fortifications are to be reduced to the minimum number. By this means the Secretary says he will be able to throw into the section of the country threatened with hostile Indians the largest force possible, without exceeding the existing limits of law.

The War Department will push recruits to the portion of the country disturbed by Indians with all practicable haste. The belief is almost universal among army officers that there will be a general Indian war in the sections where hostile indications have presented themselves.

THE 4 PER CENTS.

The 4 per cent subscriptions to-day were $183,800.

BANK STATEMENT CALLED FOR.

The Acting Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call upon the National Banks to exhibit their condition at the close of business on Saturday, June 29.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following special agents for the Internal-Revenue Service have been appointed: Conrad Cuberick, Ohio; Horace Kellogg, Ohio; G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 3.—The report that Gen. Beatty called the President a scoundrel while addressing the Republican Convention at Cincinnati is answered by Gen. Grosvenor, who replied to Beatty's hot speech denouncing the Southern policy of President Hayes. Gen. Grosvenor, in a card, says that Beatty never used the word "scoundrel" in his address; that, although he spoke in a fiery and excited manner, he is confident no such expression was used, as he sat but a few feet from Beatty, and heard every word uttered by that gentleman. He deemed this much due to Gen. Beatty, and hopes this statement will set at rest this false statement.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., July 3.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifteenth District has been in session here for two days. Six hundred ballots have been cast, with no choice. Gen. George W. Morgan withdrew on the 357th ballot. At 8:30 o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at Mount Vernon the last Wednesday in July.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 3.—Official election returns have been received from all except seven counties, besides San Francisco, in which the official canvass is not yet complete. The counties yet to hear from will give non-partisan majorities. The result of the count shows beyond doubt that the non-partisans have elected all their thirty-two delegates at large, and probably fifty-four county delegates, though they may lose one of that number. The Kearneyites elect fifty-one, and possibly fifty-two, county delegates, the Republicans eight, and the Democrats seven. The non-partisans will thus have a majority in the Convention of seventeen or twenty over all others. It must also be remembered that the Republicans and Democrats elected represent the conservative element. It is also true that a number of delegates from the interior on the Workingmen's ticket are not in sympathy with what is known as Kearneyism, and the same may be said of some of the city delegation. The revolutionary element will form a small minority in the Convention.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 3.—The Senatorial and Representative Convention of this district met in this city to-day and put in nomination George Hunt, of Edgar County, for Senator, and John G. Holden and Lyford Marston for Representatives. Mr. Hunt is the present incumbent, and is regarded as a good man and a strong candidate. Holden and Marston are perhaps the strongest men the party could have put up. They will both be elected.

BALTIMORE MAYORALTY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—The Democratic City Convention nominated Gen. F. C. Latrobe for Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 3.—The lawyers and officers here are considerably stirred up over the recent developments in the J. & J. C. Kendall failure. When the firm failed, the Hon. E. C. Watkins was appointed Assignee. He proceeded with the trade of the firm, in millinery, fancy goods, and women's furnishing goods. E. S. Jaffray & Co., of New York City, on the claim that the assignment was fraudulent, got an assignment and shut up the store, the process being issued out of the United States Court, their claim being $6,400. The Assignee in a circular asserts that the total liabilities are about $50,000, and the assets, including goods, cash, and bills receivable, and open accounts, some not very good, about $60,000, of which half is stock that ought to be sold at once to realize on it. He asserts that, as the assignment is honest, and Jaffray & Co. are laboring to secure an undue advantage over other creditors, and have thus damaged the estate by shutting up the business when it should be open, he has found it necessary to arrest the United States officer who took possession of the stock on a capias for $40,000. The officer gave bail in the sum of $50,000. The case is the topic of much talk in mercantile circles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—A. D. Seaman & Co., heavy furniture dealers of this city, are reported to be embarrassed financially.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 3.—The creditors of S. Angier Chace, sentenced to the State Prison for stealing funds of the Union Mills while Treasurer, met to-day. Claims to the amount of $234,407 were allowed. The claim of $550,000 presented by the Union Mills was not allowed. Assignees have been appointed.

QUEBEC, July 3.—A writ of attachment has been issued against William G. Wurtell and and Frederick Wurtell, iron-merchants, of this city, trading under the name of C. W. Wurtell.

ODD-FELLOWS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 3.—An excursion of Odd-Fellows' Lodges of Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa, to the number of 150, arrived in this city this afternoon to remain over the Fourth of July. They were met at the train by a representation of local lodges, and a procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets to the public park, where a reception by the leading citizens with music and speeches is going on to-night.

HEART DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Abigail Crawford, an elderly lady, dropped dead on the street to-night. Cause, heart disease. This is the third person who has died from the same cause and in a similar manner during the past two days.

FOREIGN.

Unfavorable Reports as to the Progress of the Congress.

A Most Decided Hitch in Some of the Minor Details of the Work.

The Roumanian Boundary and Possession of Batoum in Dispute.

Turkey Conditionally Assents to Austrian Occupation of Bosnia.

Schouvaloff Points Out the Danger of Employing Asiatic Troops in Europe.

Programme of the Henley Regatta as Finally Agreed Upon.

Condition and Prospects of the Several Competing Crews.

SCHOUVALOFF.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF ASIATIC TROOPS IN EUROPE.

By Cable to the New York Tribune.

LONDON, July 3.—It is reported that, at one of the meetings of the Congress, Schouvaloff brought up the question of the employment of Indian troops in European warfare, and the selling of modern arms to Asiatic people, especially the Chinese. He wished, he said, to invite the Congress to look upon this subject without passion, and to regard it as affecting the interests, and perhaps **THE VERY EXISTENCE, OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.** He cited the opinion of an eminent savant, who had lately pointed out that, had the ancient Greeks possessed even the rudest of our modern arms, they could have rolled back the barbarian hordes who swept them away. But the experience of the late campaign had shown that war was no longer to be a contest in which superior physical strength and moral purpose would win the victory. The Turks, armed with rifles made in the United States, and intrenched in positions chosen and fortified by military skill, had been able to **HOLD AT BAY FOR WEEKS** the flower of the Russian army, the best, bravest, and most ardent of soldiers. If the countless hordes of China and India are to be permitted to arm themselves with modern weapons, and to acquire practical knowledge of the art of modern warfare, there will be nothing to prevent them from rolling forth into Europe and **CRUSHING CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION OUT OF EXISTENCE.** Especially were the Mongolians to be feared from this point of view, and he invited the Congress to take the matter into serious consideration, and to deliberate upon the practicability of a league of the European Powers binding them to abstain from employing Asiatic troops in Europe, and to prevent, as far as possible, the importation of arms of precision into Asia.

BEACONSFIELD is said to have made rather a light reply to this appeal, and to have said that at all events the subject was not at all germane to the object of the Congress, and should not now be discussed. But Schouvaloff's remarks made a strong impression upon Bismarck and Waddington, and subsequently in private conversation they suggested that the subject was worthy of consideration by a Congress called expressly for that purpose.

SCHUYLER.

HIS VIEWS OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN SUBJECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The *Tribune's* reporter has interviewed Eugene Schuyler, now here. He said: "I think Russia had a good cause in the present war. England is contending for an idea that has become antiquated. I think Constantinople has lost its importance as a key to the East, and that its occupation by Russia would not endanger British interests. Russia ought to have the liberty of the Straits, as the United States had of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Schuyler then passed on to other subjects, saying his wife is a sister of Madame Waddington. He continued: The Republican cause in France has been aided, and the Bonapartist and Monarchical parties been depressed, by the interest the Prince of Wales has shown in the Republic. The Prince is very much liked and respected in Paris.

The Princess of Wales, on the other hand, made a bad impression. She is very deaf, and must depend on her pretty face to recommend her. Her brother, the Crown Prince of Denmark, is also deaf, and the heir to the Belgian throne has the same infirmity. The Prince of Wales easily carried off the honors.

A LEADING QUESTION.

Answering the question, "Is it true you have been recalled from Constantinople at the request of the Porte, made because of the part you took in Bulgaria?" he replied: "Those reports did not come from me. It is not settled yet where I shall go. The Consul Generalship at Constantinople has not been made vacant. I should not be sorry to leave it for a civilized country."

THE CONGRESS.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, July 4.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the territory granted to Roumania does not include Silistria. The Russians have abandoned all claim to Latoul.

FRESH DIFFICULTIES.

Lord Odo Russell, Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Hohenlohe, in conversation, admit that fresh difficulties have arisen. It is said these difficulties concern the frontiers of Eastern Roumania.

A *Times'* Berlin dispatch confirms the report that difficulties have arisen on minor questions. The bitter comments of the English and Russian newspapers on the concessions granted or gained by their respective Plenipotentiaries have made the Plenipotentiaries indisposed to yield anything. Thus the question of possession of Vranja and Pirot has been discussed four days without reaching a settlement. The discussion on the question as to the divison of the Sandjak of Sophia has lasted a week, England desiring to secure the Ichtiman line of defense for Roumelia.

In connection with these differences, the correspondent gives an account of **AN INTERVIEW WITH BISMARCK** on Tuesday night. Bismarck said he wished for peace, and had contributed to it as much as possible since he could clearly see his way. England had achieved a magnificent success in limiting Bulgaria and in regard to the Straits. Her preparations had proved she could become a great military power, but a war between England and Russia would menace every one. He said this because he was convinced there would be peace, now that the Bulgarian question had been settled. However, a serious account must be taken of Russia's sacrifices during the war, and the concessions since. Despite the admirable disposition of Count Schouvaloff, there might be a limit to his desire for peace. He considered that neither the English nor the Russians did justice to their representatives. If war, after all, unhappily arose, Germany, having done all possible for peace, would be able to stand aloof on guard. He considered Batoum the real difficulty. The Russians had a good case. He should be delighted to hear they had made concessions, but he hoped the matter would be settled outside the Congress. He thought the Turks would yield to Austria, but not to Greece.

BATOUM.

A *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Batoum question is still under negotiation. Renewed reports are current that the Porte has uncompromisingly refused to permit Austrian occupation, but resistance is not anticipated.

LONDON, July 3.—Advices from Bosnia report that there are 40,000 Turkish troops in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 20,000 between Novibazar and Pristina. The Austrian army of occupation will muster 141,000 men, owing to the hostile attitude of the populace of both provinces, but no military resistance is anticipated.

The instructions from the Porte to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries in the Congress authorize the latter to consent to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria on the condition that the duration of the occupation be previously determined; the strength of the army of occupation to be fixed, and the occupation confined to certain limits.

A POSTPONEMENT.

BERLIN, July 3.—In consequence of the agitation caused in Bosnia by the threatened Austrian occupation, and the intimation of the Porte that a compromise might be effected, the advance of the Austrian forces across the frontier has been postponed for a few days. The van of the Austrian column is resting directly on the frontier. The Porte has instructed Mehemet Ali not to withdraw from the Congress, but to continue to use all his influence in obtaining the best possible terms with respect to the occupation of Bosnia. He has been instructed to say that while Turkey was perfectly able now, as in the past, to maintain order in and promote the welfare of that province, she would consent to a joint occupation by an Austrian force of not more than 40,000 men, for eighteen months, provided that the Austrian commander should confer and act in harmony with the Turkish authorities of the province.

CLOSING WORK.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Congress will terminate its labors in four or at most six sittings. To-morrow, besides the Greek question, several minor frontier questions already settled by the Commissions will be brought up and disposed of. The questions of Asiatic Turkey and the navigation of the Danube and Dardanelles still remain to be settled. The final proceedings of the Congress will consist of the presentation of the main treaty, which the Commission appointed to draw it up will submit clause by clause.

The rumor which was current to-day, that the Turkish Plenipotentiaries intend to withdraw from the Congress, is apparently unfounded. Kara Theodore to-day attended the sitting of the Commission on the frontiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—In diplomatic circles peace is considered assured. Gen. Todleben is preparing to withdraw the Russian army before Constantinople to Adrianople.

Baring, of the British Embassy, has gone to Crete on a special mission.

SERVIA.

VIENNA, July 3.—Intelligence has been received from Berlin that it is settled that Servia shall retain Pirot and Vranja.

The *Political Correspondence* confirms the statement that the Porte has authorized its Plenipotentiaries at Berlin to give conditional assent to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians, but the *Correspondence* considers it scarcely probable that the conditions proposed by the Porte will receive favorable consideration.

CYPRESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The rumor is revived that Great Britain intends to acquire Cypress, and gains much credence.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

LONDON, July 3.—A Vienna dispatch says Gen. Philippovich, commander of the army in Bohemia, has been summoned to Vienna to take command of the army of occupation. Turkey asks that the term of occupation be fixed at two years. Considering the unforeseen circumstances which may arise, Austria declines to be hampered with any distinct engagement. The troops will not cross the frontier until the Congress is over.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

LONDON, July 3.—The following is the programme of the four-oared races at Henley, in which the Americans row, July 4:

At 1:30, the first heat of the Steward's Challenge Cup, in which the Columbia College crew, of New York; the Dublin University crew, and the Shoe-wae-cae-mettes, of Monroe, Mich., are entered.

At 2 o'clock, the first heat of the Visitors' Challenge Cup, in which the Columbia College crew is entered.

At 3:30, the second heat of the Steward's Challenge Cup.

At 7:30, the second heat of the Visitors' Challenge Cup.

The final heats will be rowed July 5.

A CHANGE.

LONDON, July 3.—A later dispatch from Henley says, in order that the Columbia's two heats may not be so near together, the heats of the Visitors' Challenge Cup race have been reversed, and to accommodate Edward Moss, who rows at Paris, Lee and he will row the first heat of the Diamond challenge scull race, instead of the third, as at first arranged.

The Prince of Wales will attend the regatta out of compliment to the American oarsmen.

PROSPECTS.

The *Sporting Life* this morning says: The Columbias have improved in style considerably during the last fortnight, so that not a few persons now begin to think they have a good outside chance for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. The "Shoes" (Shoe-wae-cae-mettes) are going very fast to all appearances, terrifically fast, an impression conveyed by the quick, short stroke which they use. This crew pull wonderfully well together, and appear in splendid condition, never showing the slightest fatigue on pulling up; and the only complaint they have is that the course is not long enough for them.

GERMANY.

MATTERS POLITICAL.

LONDON, July 3.—There is much difference of opinion among Berlin politicians regarding the intention of the Government in publishing the letters of the German Emperor and Crown Prince to the Pope in reply to his notification of his successor. Some persons think it is a sign that peace will be concluded between Church and State, while others put an opposite interpretation upon the event. In the opinion of the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, there is little doubt that the official usages in Berlin would have prohibited the publishing of such important documents, unless the negotiations were absolutely ended. The correspondent continues: The conservative elements in the Government can now no longer hope to secure the Ultramontane support in the elections or in the new House. The Conservatives are isolated, as even they may gain a few seats in the prevailing Socialist and anti-Socialist excitement, although they cannot expect anything like a majority. The result of it all is that Prince Bismarck will find it different to dispense with the Liberal support, though the Liberals may be as unwilling as ever to raise supplies after a fashion which would tend to make the Government practically independent of the annual votes.

THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, July 3.—The official bulletin to-day announces the condition of the Emperor unchanged.

A DEAD-LOCK.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Ultramontane organ confirms the reports that the negotiations between Germany and the Vatican are at a dead-lock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOT DEAD.

LONDON, July 3.—The *Record* publishes a letter dated Mogadore, Morocco, June 28, which denies the report of the death of the Emperor of Morocco, and declares that he is in good health.

THE VISITING BISHOPS.

LONDON, July 3.—During July, and probably for a longer period, the pulpit of St. Paul's will be occupied by American and Colonial Bishops. Next Sunday the Bishop of Albany, N. Y., preaches in the morning, the Bishop of Pennsylvania in the afternoon, and the Bishop of Ohio in the evening.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

LONDON, July 3.—The Pan-Anglican Synod to-day discussed the subject of Boards of Arbitration for non-established churches, and the relations between Missionary Bishops and missionaries of sister Churches.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 3.—The American residents and visitors in Paris will celebrate the anniversary by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by a concert at the Trocadero Palace, and a grand fete in the Pre-Catalan.

The Bishops of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Niagara took part in the discussion on the relations between the Bishops and missionaries of sister churches.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner to the members of the Synod at the Mansion House to-night. Nearly 100 Bishops were present. When the health of the American Bishops was proposed, the Bishop of New York returned thanks and testified to the kindness with which he and his colleagues had been everywhere received.

THE RAILROADS.

WHAT VANDERBILT WANTS.

Railroad men were considerably surprised when they read in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning that the conference of Eastern railroad managers, held in this city day before yesterday, failed to accomplish the object for which it had been called, namely, to restore the freight rates from this city to the Eastern seaboards to a paying basis. It had been generally supposed that Vanderbilt was anxious to have the rates restored, as he had expressed himself to that effect on several occasions lately, and that the managers of his roads had prevented the consummation of an arrangement. The mystery is now cleared up by private dispatches received from the East yesterday. The information is conveyed in these telegrams that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has called a meeting of the managers of all the lines under his control, as well as those in charge of Western roads that connect with his lines, to be held at Saratoga next week. It is surmised that the object of Vanderbilt in calling this meeting is for the purpose of ascertaining how much of the Western business he is able to control, and how the Western connections of his lines will act towards him in case he should be compelled to fight Col. Scott and Mr. Garrett, of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. Mr. Vanderbilt was not ready to name his terms to the representatives of Scott's and Garrett's roads, and hence the instructions to the managers of his roads to refuse to make a permanent arrangement until after the Saratoga meeting. After that meeting he means, evidently, to make overtures for an East-bound pooling arrangement to Messrs. Scott and Garrett. As regards the Erie and Grand Trunk Railroads, no notice is taken of them, as they are placed in such a position that they cannot come out of their holes and offer resistance to any arrangement that may be made between Vanderbilt and the Presidents of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. The calling of the meeting at Saratoga indicates that Vanderbilt means to exact as large a percentage of the Western traffic as he could under any circumstances control. He undoubtedly thinks himself powerful enough to force Scott and Garrett to accept any terms he may name, as he does not think those gentlemen able to go to war with him, and if they should decide upon the latter course he believes himself to be able to crush them. It cannot be predicted at present whether Messrs. Scott and Garrett will allow themselves to be placed under the dictatorship of Vanderbilt without a struggle or not. The indications are that, before agreeing to pool with Vanderbilt on his own terms, they will make a desperate resistance, and before Vanderbilt gets his pool in operation a bitter war will have to be fought, which may result entirely different from Vanderbilt's present calculations.

It was tacitly understood at the meeting day before yesterday that, until a final arrangement is made in regard to the East-bound traffic, no business will be taken by any of the roads at less than 16 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York on grain, and 18 cents on fourth class. These rates are as low as the roads can possibly afford to go, as a 20-cent rate on grain does not allow them any margin.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S CHANCES.

The Detroit *News* discourses as follows upon the chances of the Grand Trunk Railway to open yet an independent route to Chicago:

> Although Vanderbilt has, in Ring parlance, planted his right and left dukes between the peepers of the Grand Trunk and sent it to grass, it does not follow by any means that that colossal corporation is knocked out of time, or that its seconds will throw up the sponge. To continue, in the classic language of *Bell's Life*, it is very probable that it will come up again, spar for wind, receiving meantime its gruel like a glutton, and, after having recovered its second wind (i. e., another route to Chicago), will proceed to pepper its antagonist in lively style. As a Detroit gentleman well posted on railroads remarked, "People who are worth $100,000,000 don't lay down." The capitalists who run the Grand Trunk have pecuniary resources vastly superior to Vanderbilt, and both their pride and their interest will lead them to open a route over this peninsula to Chicago. In the consideration of this question it does not appear that the Grand Trunk can be shut out for any great length of time, providing it goes vigorously to work to retrieve its temporary disaster. There are are several feasible routes which can be acquired. First, there are the two ends of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. One end extends from Port Huron to Flint, the other from Lansing to Valparaiso, Ind., where it connects with the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road for Chicago. Between Flint and Lansing is the connecting link—the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad—which was gobbled by Vanderbilt. This is only fifty miles long. The Grand Trunk may be able to acquire both ends—they are both "in the wind"—and then build a fifty-mile road, parallel with the Chicago & Northeastern. Another feasible route would be afforded by building a twenty-five-mile road from this city to Ypsilanti; using the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Road to near Hillsdale; build a forty-mile road from that point to Butler; then use the Eel River Road to Auburn, and from there run into Chicago on the Baltimore & Ohio Road. Still another route would be afforded by using the Hillsdale Road to its western terminus at Bankers, three miles west of Hillsdale, and from there build a road, running southwesterly about 100 miles to the line of the Baltimore & Ohio, touching that line at some point west of Milford. It will thus be seen that unless the English folks interested in the Grand Trunk resolutely refuse to shell out, the Grand Trunk cannot be permanently deprived of a Western outlet at the Garden City, although their efforts to attain this end will probably be contested at every step by their powerful rival.

AND STILL THEY GO.

One after another the old and trusted officials of the Baltimore & Ohio are forced to retire and make room for new comers. The commencement was made with Mr. Thomas R. Sharp, Master of Transportation; then followed Mr. Nathan Guilford, General Freight Agent. Mr. W. C. Quincy, General Manager of the Trans-Ohio Divisions, followed next, and now comes the announcement that Mr. E. R. Dorsey, for many years Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the road, has also resigned. Mr. Dorsey, however, was not out of employment very long, for he has already received the appointment of General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, a position more valuable than the one he has left. A successor to Mr. Dorsey on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has not yet been selected. It is understood that from thirty to forty gentlemen have made application for the position, and each one is confident that he will carry off the prize.

GALENA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 3.—At a meeting of the bondholders of the Galena & Southwestern Railroad, held in this city yesterday, a resolution favoring a foreclosure of the first-mortgage bonds issued by the Company, was adopted by a vote of 208 to 30, and a Committee appointed to take the necessary steps to bring about that result.

The Freeport & Lone Rock narrow guage enterprise is prospering finely under the management of Gen. Atkins. The road will probably be built and cars running as far as Argyle before snow flies.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Arrived—Amerique, from Havre.

LONDON, July 3.—Steamships Circassia, Weser, and State of Louisiana, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 3.—Arrived—Caspian, from Baltimore.

SALT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 3.—During June 187,874 barrels of salt were made in Michigan. Total product since Dec. 1, the commencement of the inspection year, 795,000 barrels, an increase of 107,971 barrels over the same time last year.

WYOMING.

Centennial Commemoration of the Battle and Massacre.

The Valley as It Was and as It Is—A Terrestrial Paradise.

The Bloody Events of the 3d of July, 1778—A Foul Blot on the British Escutcheon.

The First Day's Ceremonies Witnessed by Many Thousand People.

An Enthusiastic Reception Given to the Presidential Party.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 3.—The opening exercises of the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle and massacre of Wyoming took place to-day, with fully 6,000 people in attendance. The Presidential and Gubernatorial party were met at Northumberland at 2 o'clock this morning by a reception committee, and along the route between Northumberland and Wyoming the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Every station was profusely decorated, and the inhabitants turned out en masse to greet the President and bid him welcome. But few stops were made. At some points the calls for his Excellency were so great that the President shook hands with as many as he could, while at other stations he made a short speech, thanking the people heartily for their pleasant greeting.

ON ARRIVING AT WYOMING

the party was met and escorted by the Scranton City Guards to the residence of Paine Pettibone, Esq., and, after having breakfasted, proceeded to the Grand Pavilion, where the order of exercises were immediately commenced.

After music and reading of a poem, Mr. Burrows, of Lowell, Mass., a descendant of one of the survivors of the massacre, was announced, who delivered the oration. A speech of welcome was made by the Rev. Mr. Hornburger, which was responded to by the President, who spoke of the object of this great gathering, touched on the causes of the battle and massacre, spoke of the wonderful development of the fairest valley in the world, its vast mineral deposits, wealth, industry, and the happiness of its present inhabitants. His informal address was received with great applause, and at its close he was

PRESENTED WITH A CANE

made from a tree which grew at the time of the massacre. This gift came from 1,000 ladies of Wyoming Valley.

After other addresses and music, the benediction was pronounced and the assemblage quietly dispersed, most of the crowd making Wilkes-Barre the objective point, where to-morrow the exercises will be continued by one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed.

HISTORICAL.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 2.—"Ninety-three feet to the mile," is the answer that the conductor gives to the inquiry as to the grade of the railroad when the summit is reached and the train begins its rapid descent of the mountain-side. We fairly fly down this heavy grade, enjoying one of the finest views in America,—that of the

FAR-FAMED VALLEY OF WYOMING,

spread out with panoramic beauty nearly 1,000 feet below. Through the valley, which is twenty-five miles long and from two to three miles in width, guarded on either side by mountains thickly studded with oak and hemlock, flows the Susquehanna River, glimpses of which are had as it winds its silvery way through the fertile lowlands of the valley. Like a gem in a costly setting, Wilkes-Barre—a thriving city of 20,000 inhabitants—lies in the centre of the landscape; while above and below are seen the Towns of Pittston, Wyoming, Kingston, Plymouth, and Nanticoke, representing a population of 100,000 people, nearly all of whom, directly or indirectly, derive a livelihood from the vast deposits of anthracite coal which underlie the entire valley,—an industry which is unfortunately paralyzed at this time by the general prostration of the business world.

Wyoming Valley was a Paradise of the Gods, and it is not strange that its history is stained by prolonged and bitter struggle for its occupancy. A historian says:

> For its possession and enjoyment, contending tribes of the red-men fought; and, when wrenched from their grasp by force, or fraud, or treachery, and white men, bearing the casket of a better civilization, had come within her borders, and she had received the baptism of blood as a seal, even then followed contentions, and tumults, and bloody wars between factions of the pale-faces: the issue was to decide which was to have her to hold and to enjoy. It is not to be wondered at that the poor Indian, untaught, selfish by intuition, and believing in the law of might, should have fought long and well to retain the possession of that which to him was a terrestrial Paradise.

THE SUSQUEHANNA,

in its course through the valley, has a width of from 500 to 600 feet; but, owing to occasional rapids, does not admit of more extensive navigation than about ten miles above and below Wilkes-Barre,—some half-dozen small steamers plying between the adjacent river-towns.

The beauty of the Valley of Wyoming is not the wild magnificence of the Yosemite, nor the mighty grandeur of the White Mountains; but is its picturesque simplicity, its ever-varying panorama of primeval forest and fertile fields, upland and lowland, river, rivulet, and rill,—the landscape dotted here and there with bustling towns and lovely villages,—the whole nestling lovingly among the mountains, like a babe in its mother's arms. A dozen miles away is a beetling precipice named Campbell's Ledge in honor of Scotia's poet who sang of Wyoming three-quarters of a century ago. His poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming," of world-wide reputation, opens as follows:

On Susquehanna's side, fair Wyoming!
Although the wild flowers on thy ruin'd wall,
And roofless homes, a sad remembrance bring
Of what thy gentle people did befall.
Yet thou wert once the loveliest land of all
That see the Atlantic wave their morn restore.
Sweet land! may I thy lost delights recall,
And paint thy Gertrude in her bowers of yore,
Whose beauty was the love of Pennsylvania's shore!

From the rugged hights of the Ledge the view is one of the finest to be obtained, affording an unbroken prospect of the valley, from the entrance of the river at the Lackawanna Gap, to its exit through the perpendicular walls of Nanticoke Gap. The river winds, between abrupt banks, through a belt of bottom-lands unsurpassed for fertility, portions of which are annually flooded by the spring freshets,—the river occasionally rising thirty feet, and carrying ruin and desolation on its icy bosom. Another eminence sought by visitors is Point Lookout, opposite Pittston, at whose feet is spread a view combining the pastoral features of the valley together with several villages, and last, but by no means least, looking directly down upon the historic spot where was perpetrated

THE MASSACRE,—

a blot upon History's page which the tear of the Recording Angel can never erase, and which has left an irremovable tarnish upon the escutcheon of the Mother-Country. The most easily-accessible eminence is Prospect Rock, which does sentinel duty at an elevation of 1,000 feet above Wilkes-Barre, although distant only two miles. As the train speeds down the declivity, a glimpse is had of the "planes" which were used to draw up passenger-cars some twenty years ago, at a time when railroad-engineers never dreamed of running the iron horse in and out of Wyoming Valley. A railroad had been constructed to the top of the mountains; to connect with which, railroads, or planes, were constructed up the mountain-side,—passenger-cars and coal-trains being hauled up by means of powerful stationary engines. No greater evidence of the march of improvement could be given than the fact that three railways now run into the valley. The old planes are still used for drawing coal-trains to the summit, and are interesting as showing the mode of exit in comparatively recent days, although communication was had by stage with Scranton, sixteen miles distant, which point had been reached by the iron rail, running north and east.

Having finished the descent, our train passes directly through the mining portion of the valley,—immense, grimy buildings, known as

"BREAKERS,"

for the preparation of anthracite for market, flanking us on either side,—sometimes almost hidden from sight by vast heaps of culm, or coal-dirt, which accumulates during the "breaking," which is effected by grinding the coal between revolving cylinders armed with heavy teeth,—the different sizes of coal being separated by running over screens or sieves. The culm-banks detract much from the natural beauty of the country, lifting their unsightly forms to a hight of fifty or sixty feet. Attempts have been made to utilize this refuse, which is largely pure carbon-dust, and with some degree of success; but, as long as coal remains the present cheap commodity, no practical use can be made of these black hills, although it were a consummation devoutly to be wished by every one who deprecates the marring of an otherwise perfect landscape.

The principal town is Wilkes-Barre, the county-seat of Luzerne, the third county of Pennsylvania; and the very air is full of historic associations, although, unlike most Eastern towns which date back to the Revolution, it has no building which gave shelter to Gen. Washington.

The first permanent settlement by the whites was made, a mile above here, in 1762; but it was ten years later before the settlement of Wilkes-Barre became a fixed fact,—the city celebrating its centenary in 1872. At present elaborate preparations are making for

THE COMMEMORATION

of the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and the whole region is boiling over with eager anticipation of the event. The newspapers anticipate an attendance of fully 100,000 people at the battle-ground on Wednesday next. The occasion will be graced by the presence of President Hayes, most of the Governors of the thirteen original States, the leading dignitaries of the nation, many of the metropolitan journalists, together with all the military forces that the State can supply. In addition to all these, the Onondaga Indians from the State of New York, the lineal descendants of the bloodthirsty redskins who devasted the valley a century ago, have accepted an invitation to be present. All the approaches to the battle-ground, as well as the neighboring towns, have been decorated with arches and other holiday-attire; but it should be said that these properly belong to the 4th of July rather than the 3d,—the latter being devoted entirely to solemn commemorative exercises, to be followed by an extraordinary celebration of the Nation's holiday.

At the Wyoming depot, where President Hayes and Gov. Hartranft will arrive at 9:14 a. m., July 3, is a canopy of evergreens, with the legend, "Welcome to the President"; another arch, spanning the roadway a few rods from the station, having the words, beautifully woven in evergreens, "Wyoming bids you welcome." All is bustle and activity at the grounds, buildings are being finished, the huge Lexington tent is raised, the camping-grounds of the Indians staked out, and the great stand for the singers and speakers looms up under the shadow of the monument. Nothing now is lacking to insure complete success, excepting auspicious weather, which multitudes pray will be vouchsafed by Old Probabilities.

Your correspondent has been at some pains to ascertain the

EXACT FACTS AS TO THE BATTLE,

which, owing to a mass of conflicting historical data, is at best a difficult task. For several years prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, Wyoming had been the scene of conflict between contesting claimants,—the valley being claimed by the Colony of Connecticut, by whom it was first permanently settled, and also by the Colony of Pennsylvania,—both claiming by Royal grant, as well as by direct purchase from the Indians. The territory embracing Wyoming was granted to Connecticut by Charles II. by charter dated 1662,—the same monarch, nineteen years later, issuing letters patent for the same territory to Pennsylvania. In addition to Royal charter, there was also requisite to a valid title, purchase from the Indians, and occupation, both of which terms were complied with by both Colonies,—Pennsylvania purchasing in 1736 through Thomas Penn and William Penn; Connecticut in 1754 purchasing from the Indians at Albany,—both purchases including the Valley of Wyoming. The strife was prolonged and bitter, being at times a veritable civil war. But no sooner had the tidings reached the mountain-fastnesses of Wyoming that the War of Independence was commenced, than local quarrels were lost sight of, the rival claimants making common cause in the resistance of British tyranny. In 1778 the people of the Wyoming region numbered about 2,500, all of whom were patriots, with the exception of sixty-one persons,—Loyalists, or Tories as they were called by their neighbors. So pronounced were they in their sympathies for King George that they aroused the ire of the Whigs, or patriot settlers, who determined, as a precautionary measure, to

EXPEL THEM FROM WYOMING.

Accordingly, the greater part of them were arrested and sent to Connecticut for trial, the result being their acquittal; and, driven from their homes, the Tories made their way with all due haste to Niagara, where they enlisted under the standard of the British Butler, swearing vengeance upon the Yankees. During the spring of 1778 the settlers in Wyoming learned that an attack was about to be made upon the valley,—the secret being obtained from a drunken Indian who was one of the party who came down the river to assure the settlers of the friendship of the tribes, but whose mission was really the double object of ascertaining the exact condition of the region, while lulling the defenseless inhabitants into a mistaken feeling of security. During the winter of 1777 the American army under Washington had met with such reverses as to require all the troops that the Colony could furnish; and, in accordance with this necessity, the entire available force of some 200 men was taken from Wyoming to swell the Continental army, and the settlement was left to the cruel hostilities of a savage foe, with no other protection than a meagre force of old men and boys, whom even the exigencies of Washington's army could not utilize. In the previous year (1777) the British Throne, through its Canadian Government, induced all

THE SIX NATIONS,—

consisting of the Oneidas, Senecas, Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas, and Tuscaroras,—the famous Indian Confederacy (excepting, however, the Oneidas and a portion of the Tuscaroras), to unite with the British against the Colonies in their struggle for independence. Burgoyne's campaign having proved a failure by reason of the success of the American arms at Oriskany and Bennington, and his final defeat and capture at Saratoga, the British were goaded to desperation, and, influenced by the Tories, sought revenge by making a merciless attack upon the isolated and defenseless settlement of Wyoming, whose fighting men were now drawn away to Washington's army.

The historian, Stewart Pearce, says:

> England, to her eternal disgrace, offered rewards to the merciless savage for the scalps of our ancestors, her own children; and with it commenced a border-warfare, for butchery and blood almost unparalleled in history. The number of Indians engaged by Great Britain was 12,690 warriors. Of scalps, the Senecas alone, 400 warriors, took 1,052 in three years,—290 being women, and twenty-nine infants. They were forwarded to the Governor of Canada, to be sent as a present to the King of England.

There were some half-dozen log forts and stockades in the valley, at the various villages; and an attempt was made to garrison the same with the few able-bodied men who remained, assisted by the old men and boys, and who also sent out scouting parties, owing to the occasional incursions of hostile Indians.

Several murders having been committed by the savages, who continued to increase in numbers, the Wyoming companies, now on duty at Morristown, N. J., were informed of the alarming condition of affairs, and urgent dispatches were conveyed to the Colonial Congress that the Wyoming troops be sent to defend the valley. Again and again were Congress and Connecticut apprised of the danger which threatened the frontier; but, either through inadvertence or because the Wyoming troops were thought to be more needed at the front, the dispatches were ignored. Considering the claims of country secondary to that of kindred, Capts. Durkee and Ransom, and thirty privates,—some with, others without, leave of absence,—withdrew from the army and

HASTENED TO WYOMING,

some of them reaching there in time to take part in the battle. The obligation of the ties of blood, more imperious than any earthly law, surrounds their action with the halo of true heroism; while nothing less than the spirit of obedience and discipline held the remainder at the front.

Four days previous to the fatal 3d of July, the British troops, under command of Col. John Butler, made their appearance at the head of the valley,—their numbers now thought to have been 800 men, consisting of 300 of Sir John Johnson's Royal Greens, with 500 Indians, mostly Cayugas and Senecas. Simultaneously with their arrival, the Indian scouts attacked a farming party of eight persons,—killing and scalping four, capturing three, one escaping. On the following day the enemy moved down the valley a short distance, and took possession of Fort Wintermoot,—a stockade built by a Tory family of that name, who now opened their gates and ran up the British flag. A day or two were spent by the British in scouting the valley, and collecting provisions and cattle, but with no further offensive preparations than sending a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the fort, which

WAS INDIGNANTLY REFUSED

by the brave patriots. In the meantime, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the valley, and the inhabitants betook themselves in haste to the forts, which were nothing more than stockades of logs, and prepared themselves for the fray.

Fort Jenkins was occupied only by three old men and a few women and children. In the Pittston stockades, across the river, were gathered the women and children, with about thirty men. In Wilkes Barre there were a few women and children, but hardly a man. The entire available force was assembled in the largest stockade, Forty Fort,—named for the forty original settlers, and standing about twenty-five yards from the river,—and consisted of five companies, the whole numbering about 300 men. In addition to these were the civil officers, boys, and old men, increasing the force to nearly 400. Col. Zebulon Butler, of the Connecticut line, had obtained leave of absence, and arrived in Wyoming just before the engagement, was elected to the command of the ill-equipped and undisciplined force which had been extemporized from the already-depopulated settlement.

A council of war was held at Forty Fort,—the superior officers advocating delay, in the hope of receiving reinforcements from the remainder of the Wyoming soldiers with the Continental troops, and an expected company of thirty-five men from an adjoining township; but the majority prevailed, and it was decided to

GIVE BATTLE AT ONCE,

before the Indians should lay waste the valley, and murder the women and children who were crowded into the undefended forts.

Shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, July 3, 1778, the determined band issued from the fort, and, advancing towards the enemy, formed in line of battle, their right resting on Fort Wintermoot. The British had anticipated this offensive movement, and their troops were disposed in regular order,—their left wing, resting on Fort Wintermoot, composed of the Tory Rangers and the Royal Greens,—Col. John Butler in command. The right wing was composed of Indians and Tories, many of the latter disguised as Indians,—the line reaching half a mile to a swamp which concealed the position of a large portion of the Indian force. It was claimed by early historians that the Indians were in command of Brant, the celebrated Mohawk Chief,—Thayendanegea; but it has been quite conclusively disproven by later investigation. The Indians were really in command of Gucingerachton, He-who-goes-in-the-smoke. On approaching the enemy, Col. Z. Butler sent forward Capt. Ross, Capt. Durkee, and Lieut. Wells, all of whom had just arrived from Washington's army, to select the spot for the battle; following which, the companies drew up in position. Col. Butler, supported by Maj. Garnett, commanded the right wing; Col. Denison, supported by Lieut.-Col. Dorrance, the left.

THE ENGAGEMENT BEGAN

about 4 o'clock in the afternoon,—the Americans advancing in the low brush, and attacking the British left with so great severity as to compel it to give way, the Americans advancing a step at every volley. It was at this stage of the battle that Indian strategy turned the tide of battle,—the savages concealed in the swamp flanking the American left, and pouring a galling fire into the rear; the Indians on the American right, meanwhile, acting as sharpshooters, and, under the direction of the Tories, who were acquainted with the Wyoming troops, picking off the officers with unerring aim. The flanking party of savages rent the air with the war-whoop at every success, carrying terror to the hearts of the bravest. Five hundred savages having now almost surrounded our left, Col. Denison gave the order to fall back,—the object being to face the enemy; but so great had been the odds, and so terrible the slaughter, that the order was mistaken for retreat, and a panic soon resulted,—the troops either fleeing to the fort or plunging into the river. One of the fugitives, who had gained the stream, was called back by a Tory neighbor, who promised to protect him, but who lifted him up the bank with one hand, and drove a hatchet into his brain with the other. A patriot reached an island near by, but was discovered and shot dead by his Tory brother.

The battle was now ended, and the British were the victors; but no sooner had night set in than the brutal instincts of the savages demanded blood, and

THE MASSACRE BEGAN.

Capt. Bidlack was burned alive,—held down by a pitchfork upon the burning logs of Fort Wintermoot. The reader would sicken at the details of the terrible orgies of blood, which would require columns to describe. A boulder is to be seen still, called Bloody Rock, where the Indian squaw, Queen Esther, dashed out the brains of some sixteen or eighteen prisoners, who were drawn up in a circle around her. She is known to have carried away seventeen scalps. Nine more were tomahawked in a similar circle a short distance away. Only two prisoners were saved alive,—one of them, Samuel Carey, aged 19, being taken to the Indian country and adopted, being given the name Coconeunquo. He escaped and returned to Wyoming after six years' captivity. It is impossible to separate the number that perished, although the number of killed

WAS ABOUT TWO HUNDRED,

of whom forty are supposed to have been put to death in the massacre. All the officers and a number of the privates who had hastened from the Continental army to defend their homes were among the killed. Lieut.-Col. Dorrance, Maj. Garnett, nine Captains, and ten Lieutenants perished,—the Tories having done effectual work in pointing them out to the Indians. The British loss is supposed to have been from forty to eighty. The British occupied the field that night—the remnant of the American force having found safety in Forty Fort. Col. Zebulon Butler, with the few regulars remaining, left the valley, meeting with the expected reinforcements within one day's march of Wyoming, who turned back on learning the result. On the evening of the battle Capt. John Franklin arrived at the fort, his additional thirty-five men being too late to participate in the battle. It was at first proposed to make a vigorous stand, but it was found that the settlers were flying from the valley, making their way over the mountains towards Connecticut, and they resolved to surrender. The tales of suffering women and children, as they fled on the mountains, beggar description, and one swamp outside the valley is appropriately called the Shades of Death. Favorable terms of capitulation were agreed upon July 4, 1778, substantially as follows:

1. It was mutually agreed that the inhabitants of the settlement should lay down their arms, the fort be demolished, and the Continental stores be delivered up. The inhabitants of the settlement were to be permitted to occupy their farms peaceably, and without molestation of their persons.
2. The Loyalists were to be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of their farms, and to trade without interruption.
3. Col. Denison and the inhabitants stipulated not again to take up arms during the war.
4. Col. John Butler agreed to use his utmost influence to cause the private property of the inhabitants to be respected.

As Col. Butler entered the fort, he recognized a British deserter among the patriots, whom he ordered to go to a tree, where he was shot by the Indians, at his command. After the surrender the Indians began to plunder, a proceeding that Col. Butler was

UNABLE TO RESTRAIN.

To his honor be it said, that, previous to taking possession of Forty Fort, he sent word that all supplies of liquor be destroyed, as no power could hold his savage forces in check should they become intoxicated. After the signing of the articles no personal violence was done, although the Indians continued to plunder and burn throughout the valley, until the troops withdrew, three or four days later. Silence reigned supreme, victor and vanquished having left the valley; and it was at the close of October that the remains of the patriotic dead were buried in one common grave. F. C. J.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, northerly winds, stationary or slightly higher pressure and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary followed by falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy, and possibly light rains in the Lower Lake region.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 3.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.060	63	83	N. E....	8	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.079	65	84	N. E....	8	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.065	66	79	N. E....	10	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.052	64	78	N. E....	8	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.062	63	83	N. E....	5	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.056	63	83	N. E....	6	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum, 67; minimum, 63.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 3—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Marquette	30.20	55	N.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.17	64	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.05	70	Calm	.....	Clear.
Yankton	30.02	68	S. E., gent.	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.08	73	S. E., gent.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.95	69	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.91	77	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.95	71	S. E., light	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.97	72	S., light	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.01	75	E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.07	69	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.12	72	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Alpena	30.10	69	N.W., gent.	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.09	70	E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.04	63	N. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.10	65	N. E., gent.	.....	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.09	67	N. E., fresh	.07	Lt. rain.
Cleveland	30.09	70	N. E., light	.....	Clear.

OBITUARY.

WINCHENDON, Mass., July 3.—Dr. James C. Ayer died here this afternoon.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Batch of Opinions from Justice Harlan Before Vacation.

Sheriff Kern Ahead in the Huidekoper Replevin Case.

Mr. Ridgely Would Like to Find $174,000 Which He Says S. H. Kerfoot Has Lost for Him.

The Supreme Court Thinks a Lower Court May Amend Its Record.

JUSTICE HARLAN.

DENNISON VS. THE CHICAGO & IOWA.

Justice Harlan yesterday afternoon delivered a number of opinions prior to leaving the city on his vacation.

In the case of Dennison vs. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, the point was raised as to who was entitled to the earnings of the road which had accrued prior to the commencement of the foreclosure proceedings, but had been collected by the Receiver after his appointment. The Judge said he had not had sufficient data to enable him to reach any conclusion as to whence the revenue in question was derived. It was too important a question to decide on insufficient data, and he had concluded to refer the matter to a Master to thoroughly examine into and report. If it was desirable, an order would be entered directing the Master to make his return by the 1st of August.

HUIDEKOPER VS. KERN.

The next case was that of Huidekoper vs. Kern, which was argued a few days ago on a motion to dismiss, and also on a motion for injunction. Some of the grave questions involved, the Judge said, had never been decided as yet. The facts were that Huidekoper and others, non-residents of Illinois, began a suit in the Circuit Court against Charles Kern, the Sheriff, who had previously levied under execution on certain property claimed by plaintiffs not to be subject to execution, and they sued out a writ of replevin to get possession of the property wrongfully seized. After the filing of the preliminary affidavit, and before declaration, a petition to remove the case to the Federal Court was filed, and was overruled on the ground that it was premature. Another application was made after the declaration was filed, and it was again overruled on the ground that it was not a case that was removable. The case was subsequently tried against the will of the plaintiff, and a judgment rendered for the return of the property, which had been taken out of the hands of the Sheriff. A suit was then begun on the replevin bond, which was still pending in the State Court. The bill in the present case, after setting out such facts, asked for an injunction to restrain the further prosecution of the suit on the bond. It rested on the idea that the suit was transferred to the Federal Court prior to any final action of the State Court, and therefore defendant could not rightfully sue on the bond and could not harass the plaintiff in the Federal Court after the case had been transferred, and before it was disposed of in the Federal Court.

The vital question was, therefore, whether the Federal Court had any jurisdiction so as to sustain a motion to dismiss or to grant an injunction. The Judge said both he and Judge Blodgett were of the opinion that the application for removal from the State Court was in accordance with the act of Congress. The removal being in form, the citizenship being as required, and the bond regular, on the presentation of the petition and bond the jurisdiction of the State Court ceased, and it had no further power to proceed. Several other questions were also presented. The counsel for the Sheriff in the State Court insisted that the case could not be removed, because the Court would not have original jurisdiction, because the property was in the hands of the Sheriff, and the Federal Court could not by any process that could be put in force take the property out of the hands of the Sheriff. It was not literally true that the right to remove depended on the question whether the suit could have been brought in the Federal Court. The simple inquiry was whether, when the application was made in the State Court, it was within the act of Congress. When the property was in the possession of one Court, its possession could not be disturbed by another Court of concurrent jurisdiction; but, when it was in the hands of a Sheriff, it was not in the hands of the Court. If a State Court had possession of the property by a Receiver, and the future disposition of the property was to depend on the action of the Court, then the property was in the possession of the Court. But, even if it were in the possession of the Court, there was no doubt there were cases in which a case of that sort might be taken to the Federal Court.

The next question was, whether the party could be enjoined from prosecuting his suit on the replevin bond in the State Court. Since the decision in the case of French vs. Hay, in 22 Wallace, there could be no doubt of such power. As it had been just held the case at bar had been removed, there could be no suit on the bond until the replevin suit was first decided. It was perfectly right to sue on the bond, but such suit could not be begun until the question of the title to the property was disposed of. The Court would not allow one party to harass another. The motion to dismiss would therefore be overruled, and the motion for injunction granted.

FOSTER VS. METROPOLITAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

In this case a motion was made some days ago to dissolve the injunction granted two years ago by Judge Drummond to prevent the Metropolitan Company from laying car-tracks on Canal street. The condemnation case has been tried by the State tribunals, and the Metropolitan Company wants to pay the one cent damages awarded against it and go on to build its road. Judge Harlan decided that he would not dissolve the injunction until the motion for rehearing before the Supreme Court was decided.

FLAGLOR VS. JESSEL.

This is a branch of the Flaglor-Gay controversy in a new shape. Some twenty-one years ago a tenant for life gave a mortgage on some land situated on the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets, where A. W. Windette has lately erected a building. The tenant for life died about eighteen years ago, and his mortgage died with him. It was given to his father to secure the latter some annuity, and passed into the hands of one Catherine Reed. Subsequently, Mrs. Flaglor, heir of Augustus Garrett, the owner in fee of the land, filed a bill to quit title and obtain possession of the land above mentioned, and Catherine Reed filed a cross bill to foreclose the mortgage. A motion for Receiver was heard a few days ago by Judge Harlan, and denied by him yesterday. The Judge said he did not think it was a proper case for the appointment of a Receiver. Mr. Windette had possession and had made large improvements. The first mortgage was seeking a receiver, but it appeared the property was worth far more than the amount of the first mortgage. The sole ground on which the application rested was the fact that Windette had not paid some of the taxes. But there was no covenant to pay taxes, and, as the party in possession was ready to proceed to final hearing, the Court ought not to disturb his possession. The motion for Receiver would therefore be overruled.

GUHLKE VS. JOHNSON.

In the case of Guhlke vs. The Schooner Johnson, Judge Harlan affirmed the decision of the Court below, holding that the libellant, who was part owner of the schooner, could not recover wages as mate.

The Judge then said he had not had sufficient time to consider the case of the Union Rolling-Mills, and that against the South Park Commissioners, and that he would take the papers in those cases with him and send on the opinions when he had prepared them.

THE CHICAGO BUSINESS.

THE RIDGELY ADDITION.

Nicholas H. Ridgely, of Springfield, yesterday filed a bill against Samuel H. Kerfoot to set aside a contract made twenty-two years ago, and for divers other relief. Ridgely says that in 1856, being the owner of fifteen acres of land in Sec. 8, 39, 14, now known as Ridgely's Addition, he made a contract with Kerfoot by which the latter was to subdivide the tract and sell the lots, paying over the proceeds, less taxes, etc., to complainant until he should receive $75,000. After that Kerfoot was to have a half-interest in all the land that remained as payment for his services, and was then to go on and sell the remainder, paying one-half to complainant. Kerfoot, however, for ten years did not sell any lots nor pay any taxes as he had agreed, and complainant has up to 1873 paid over $16,000 for taxes, and there is $8,500 yet owing for the taxes since 1873. Ridgely also charges that Kerfoot has made sales and collected about $22,000, which he has not paid over; that he has in some cases collected deferred payments even after transferring the notes and mortgages securing the same to complainant, and in other instances has made collections without telling of them at all. Complainant up to the present time has received about $27,370 on account of sales of this land, and holds notes and mortgages representing $24,000 more. In 1875 Kerfoot admitted he had collected $9,063 belonging to complainant, and gave his note for that amount, payable in three months, but which he has not paid yet. Since that time, also, Kerfoot has admitted he has kept and appropriated to his own use $12,000 more, making $21,214.30 in all. Kerfoot is now insolvent, and is about filing a petition in bankruptcy, so that he will probably never be able to pay this amount. The whole amount due complainant under the contract, including the $75,000 principal and twenty-two years' interest, is $174,000, which he says he might have had if Kerfoot had kept his agreement.

In conclusion, complainant asks that the contract may be rescinded and canceled, that Kerfoot may be compelled to account for all moneys received by him as such agent, and that he be compelled to surrender the agreement.

THE FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, yesterday filed his ninth monthly report, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report		$38,841
Bonds and mortgages		300
Collateral loans		2,005
Bills discounted		207
Interest		64
[illegible]		1,234
Real estate		12,100
Safe depository	$940.75	
Less expenses	542.41	398
Total		$56,150

DISBURSEMENTS.

Legal expenses	$1,747	
Real estate account	2,784	
Prior incumbrances	2,944	
Recorder's fees	3	
Abstract account	442	
Insurance account	189	
Repair account	256	
Court costs	90	
General expenses	48	
Office expenses	262	
Bills receivable	11,800	
Savings deposits offsets	50	
First dividend in part	841	21,362
Balance on hand		$34,788

The report was ordered to be confirmed unless objections are filed in ten days.

DIVORCES.

Johanna Mary Bachmann filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Lorenz Bachmann, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

ITEMS.

Judge Harlan left last night for Louisville, and will go thence to Rhode Island for his summer vacation, carrying along with him the briefs in several important cases, to furnish him with light reading. He will return in September. During his month's stay here the Judge has dispatched a very large amount of business, and won the cordial good will of all the members of the Bar who have had cases before him.

In the case of Hardin vs. W. H. Cushman and others, Judge Moore yesterday appointed G. A. Follansbee Receiver of Cushman, under a bond for $20,000.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Magnus Anderson filed a bill yesterday against Edwin Melchoer and Julius Clemins to restrain them from infringing a patent for improvement in corners of showcases.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Edgar B. Millard, of Genoa, DeKalb County, was the first of the four who went into bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts are $1,280.84, and the unsecured $1,635. The assets are farm stock, $725; machinery and wagons, $160; and crops, grain, etc., $797.

Joan W. McCord, of Hampshire, Rock Island County, owes $11,300 unsecured and as much more on bills discounted. Assets nominal.

George W. H. Gilbert, of Peoria, shows a list of preferred debts to the amount of $397.25; secured, $1,000; and unsecured $7,800. The assets are: Lands, $1,500; stock of hats, caps, etc., at No. 117 South Adams street, $2,000; fixtures, $200; and open accounts.

Samson Goldman, of Chicago, was No. 4. Debts, $4,290; assets nominal.

Discharges were issued to Daniel T. Nelson and John Middleton.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Robert B. Mitchell, Charles J. Cooper of Charles E. Talmage, and Robert E. Jenking of Orren Warren.

The creditors of John B. Hall & Co. yesterday accepted a composition of 25 per cent, payable 10 per cent in cash, 5 per cent in three months, 5 per cent in six months, and 5 per cent in nine months.

The creditors of Talbot & Eckley accepted a composition of 10 per cent cash.

Friday, July 5, Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. for Martin Hull, for Albert Cudney, for William A. Riley, for C. H. Vehmeyer, and for Frank H. Loring.

The composition meeting of Nelson L. Stow is set for the same hour.

CIRCUIT COURT.

M. E. Culver began a suit for $1,000 damages against Ephraim Pincus and L. R. Hathaway.

H. B. Plant, Receiver of the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, commenced a suit for $2,000 against Stewart Clark and John F. West.

J. W. Bent, for the use of H. E. Scotchmer, sued the Empire Fire-Insurance Company, of Wheaton, for $1,000.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of George Eager, letters of administration were granted to Martha Eager and Alfred Russell, under bond for $50,000.

Court adjourned until Monday.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Shadrack Williams pleaded guilty to stealing railroad tickets and was remanded.

William Leary pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given ten days in the County Jail.

Max Howard pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

James Kelly pleaded guilty to malicious mischief, and was given five days in the County Jail.

Maggie O'Brien pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given twenty days in the County Jail.

Herbert Morton was found guilty of larceny, and under age, and was given two years in the Penitentiary.

THE CALL FRIDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Opinions and general business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—All passed cases on the docket.

JUDGE GARY—Motions and set cases.

JUDGE JAMESON—No announcement Friday. Saturday a peremptory call of all motions for new trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Motions of course.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions and set case 3,866, Lissberger vs. Union Rolling Mills Company.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No court until Monday.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—991, Allen vs. Le Moyne, on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Jacob Keller vs. Abraham Lay, $2,533.07.—J. M. Ryan vs. Daniel P. Newell, $657.99.

JUDGE GARY—H. B. Goodrich vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.—Harmon Merriam & Co. vs. W. M. and W. E. King, $514.75.—Jerome Jones et al. vs. F. A. Taylor, $130.03.—J. H. Dole et al. vs. T. D. Cotton, $1,098.23.—Rutland Marble Company vs. Stewart B. Nowe l, $1,261.50.—Wilson & Perry vs. W. A. Pratt, $102.50.—A. D. Waldron et al. vs. William Harmon, $1,903.13.—Brown Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. Western Sand Blast Company, $2,310.10.—Edward McCabe et al. vs. James W. Brown, $117.75.

JUDGE MOORE—V. A. Turpin vs. George C. Hopkins, deficiency; decree, $162.62.—Wentworth vs. D. K. Carter, deficiency; decree, $573.74.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Hibernian Bank vs. William Rooney, $508.36.

THE SUPREME COURT.

AMENDING THE RECORD.

In the case of Dunham vs. The South Park Commissioners, one of the recent opinions of the Supreme Court, the question was raised as to the power of a court to amend a record after the term of court at which it was entered had expired. It appeared from the record that all the five Judges of the Supreme Court sat at the hearing. Dunham obtained a supersedeas on account of this error. After the supersedeas had been granted the attorneys for the South Park Commissioners moved before Judge Williams for leave to amend the record by striking out the names of all the Judges except Judge Williams himself so as to show that he alone sat at the hearing of the assessment. The Judge granted the motion and the amendment was made, and Dunham appealed, claiming that the Court had no power to amend the record in a material point after the lapse of the term, and that the Circuit Court had no power to amend the record after supersedeas had been granted. That the record of the confirmation of the assessment was not within the jurisdiction of the Court, the law placing its control in the hands of the County Clerk.

The Supreme Court decided against all these objections, and sustained the order of the Court below, amending the record.

SMITH VS. HUCK.

In the above case the point was raised that the Collector of the South Park Commissioners could make a return property to the County Collector. This was a case of appeal from the County Clerk on a special assessment against certain lands for South Park taxes. The lands were returned by the South Park Commissioners as delinquent. The objection was that the return to the County Collector was required by law to be made by the Collector appointed by the Commissioners, and that a return by the Commissioners was not such a return as was essential for a basis for a judgment against the lands in the County Court. That as a Collector was appointed for collecting taxes, the return should be made by him.

The Supreme Court held that the law, though in one section requiring the Collector to make the return, in another section provided that in case an assessment should not be paid, it should be the duty of the corporate authorities to return to the County Treasurer the lands, etc., delinquent. The Commissioners were, therefore, the proper persons to make the return. The judgment of the Court below was affirmed.

CITY VS. SANSUM.

The Supreme Court have affirmed the decision of the Court below in the case of The City vs. O. B. Sansum. This was a petition for a mandamus to compel the city to pay plaintiff about $2,000, the amount of a judgment recovered by one Peter Marr against the city on account of work done in building the Harrison Street Police-Station, which judgment was assigned to plaintiff. The latter obtained a writ of mandamus, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The Supreme Court has just given an important opinion in the case of McCarthy vs. Lavashe. The former was a stockholder in the National Loan & Trust Company, which was organized under an act of the General Assembly of 1867, but which, in 1872, changed its name to the Bank of Chicago. It failed, and Lavashe, being a creditor of the bank, sued McCarthy to recover. His claim was that appellant was a stockholder in the bank, and was liable under its charter, which provided that each stockholder should be liable to double the amount of the stock held or owned by him, and for three months after giving notice of transfer.

It was claimed by appellant that the corporation was never legally organized, the act being unconstitutional and void; and, even if it were constitutional, the clause in the charter rendering stockholders liable was too vague to make them liable to the individual creditors of the bank; or, if it should be held that they were liable, then the remedy was in equity against all of the stockholders.

The Court was clearly of the opinion that the charter was repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution of 1848, but, being unconstitutional, could the promoters, and those engaged in its operation, relieve themselves from liability and from all of their engagements because the law under which they had acted was prohibited by the organic law? This act enabled the subscribers to the stock of the bank to point to the provisions of its charter and assure individuals and the public that the institution was safe, as, if the business was not lucrative, all of the stockholders were severally liable for double the amount of their stock. Under it they obtained money and credit, which now, when the institution had proved a failure, they endeavored to avoid payment of by urging that their organization, and, consequently, their subscriptions to the stock, were void. Fair dealing would say that they should be estopped from interposing such a defense. Such a question had been already settled by the Court, which had held in many cases that the legality of an incorporation could not be attacked collaterally. The books abounded in adjudged cases which hold that a person doing an act or making a statement which misled another, to his injury, should not be permitted to question that act or the truth of the statement. So appellant should be estopped, as his acts contributed to the organization of the company, and he held himself out to the world as a stockholder, and liable to the extent of double the amount of his subscription. If stockholders might show the law unconstitutional and their organization void, then all persons engaged in its organization should be held liable for the consequences of their illegal and unauthorized acts, and as independent of the clause in their charter. Suppose these stockholders had formed a partnership, containing precisely the same provisions that were contained in their charter, and had paid in capital stock to the same extent, and to the same amounts they each subscribed in shares, would any one question the legality of the organization, or the legal liability of each of the members of the firm? What distinction could be taken between the supposed case and the one at bar? When stripped of mere form, and substance was alone considered, this organization was in effect the same. The Court could perceive no well-grounded distinction, and was therefore of the opinion that, independent of all constitutional questions, each shareholder became liable, under the charter, as if by articles of partnership, as it operated as an agreement by each subscriber to be liable to creditors to double the amount subscribed.

It was urged that, though a liability might be created to double the amount of the stock, it was to the corporation and not to the creditors. This the Court cannot assent to. It was not intended that suits should be brought by the corporation against shareholders, for such an agreement would greatly impair if it did not render the security worthless. The creditors' remedy should be direct and effective, and it was intended that the creditor might sue in his own name, and at law, the liability being direct to the creditor and not to the firm.

The Court also overrules the points made for appellant, that the remedy is in equity, and not at law; and also that the liability should be construed to be joint among all of the stockholders. As regards the latter, it says to so hold would be to do violence to the language of the statute which has been quoted above. The judgment of the Court below was therefore affirmed.

Messrs. Shufeldt & Westover were attorneys for appellee.

OUTSIDE ITEMS.

EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., July 3.—In the Fourth District Appellate Court this day the following-named candidates to practice law successfully passed a very rigid examination: Charles Campbell, Russell H. Curtiss, Frank J. Connolly, A. S. Caldwell, Rufus S. Cusick, John L. Campbell, C. B. Castello, Chester Friebaugh, John W. Frank, George W. Hendricks, William K. Hodson, Archibald Lyons, Leslie W. Leith, Robert J. McElvaine, Adair Pleasants, Isaac H. Stanley, Alexander Sullivan, Henry Tanner.

CONFLICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 3.—The County Court of Buchanan County has determined to refuse obedience to the mandamus of the United States District Court commanding the payment of judgments recently entered in that Court against the county, on bonds issued to the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad Company. What the result will be is only a matter of conjecture.

CANADA.

Twenty-five Kegs of Gunpowder Stolen at Montreal, Supposably to Enliven Things July 12—Attempted Assassination—Great Excitement at Ingersoll—A Piquant Matrimonial Affair at Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 3.—The managers of the Trunk Lines, at a meeting to-day, failed entirely in an attempt to reach an agreement for shipping rates between here and the seaboard.

Twenty-five kegs of gunpowder have been stolen from a Lachine Canal contractor without any clue being found to the thief. An attempt is made to connect this with the expected disturbances on the 12th of July. A meeting of the Police Committee was held this afternoon with closed doors, for the consideration of the best means of preserving the public peace on the 12th of July.

An attempt was made at Sweetsburg, Quebec last evening to assassinate Edward H. Goff, President of the Boston, Montreal & Portland Railway. He was in his library conversing with his brother, when two shots were fired through a window by some unknown person, who escaped. Goff was not injured.

An Englishman with the aristocratic name of Alfred Montague, who recently eloped with a Miss Ray from Boston, and, after living with her a short time in Brooklyn, left her, is engaged as a waiter in a hotel here. His victim has since been recovered by her family and taken home. Montague is a married man with two children.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INGERSOLL, July 3.—In consequence of the stabbing affair here yesterday morning, all the colored people in town have been notified to leave by Saturday noon. Intense excitement exists.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 3.—The marriage between Mr. Griffiths, a prominent young merchant of this city, and a rich widow lady, Mrs. Van Nouvous, well known in fashionable circles, fixed for next week, took place hurriedly to-day. It seems that a Mr. John Jones protested against the marriage on the ground that the bride, Mrs. Van Nouvous, had been engaged to him since 1872. A copy of the protest was lodged with Bishop Williams, which the Bishop sent to Mr. Griffiths, who repaired on Saturday to Mr. Jones' residence, and called him a fool and other hard names. He received a blow in the face, and retaliated by fearfully beating Mr. Jones with a stick. The latter gentleman had his assailant indicted before the Grand Jury, and the trial was fixed for to-day, but, when the case was called, Griffiths' attorney stated that his client was absent being married, and the case fixed for Friday. The affair creates great excitement here in the excellent society in which all the parties move.

BEN HILL ON MR. HAYES.

The President Declines to Appoint Hill's Men—Hill Then Withdraws His Support.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

. . . During the progress of the above conversation a gentleman stepped up to Mr. Hill and solicited his influence with President Hayes for a friend.

"Do you wish me to think kindly of you and treat you politely?" said Mr. Hill.

"Of course I do," replied the gentleman.

"Well, then," said Mr. Hill, "never ask me to have any communication of that sort with the President. My self-respect will not allow me to think of such a thing. I vote on his appointments as a Senator, but I shall have nothing further to do with them.

"You see," Mr. Hill went on to say, "when the President was first inaugurated, moved by his fair promises, I offered to assist him, so far as I could, in improving the Southern Civil Service, which, under Grant, was notoriously bad. He thanked me for my offer, promised to accept my suggestions, and to call on me for information. Under this state of things I felt that I might be of some service to my people by improving the officials that were put over them.

"I made several suggestions to the President that were based purely on the fitness or unfitness of the applicant, as I judged from my own knowledge. I put myself out of the way to do this. And with what effect? Why, the President has never acted upon a single suggestion that I have made; he has never shown any disposition to do so. While he professes great respect for me as a public man, he is governed almost entirely by men for whom he can have no respect. When I saw that he took the suggestion of such men as Kellogg before he would take mine, I felt that my own respect, and the respect I had for my people, and for the position I hold, would not allow me to go any further.

"I have, therefore, determined to make no more suggestions, and to hold no further communication with him upon the subject of appointments. All this rumor about my having such an influence with the President is false. I do not feel that I have any; and I shall certainly not try to have any. Every man, it appears, connected with the frauds has been rewarded some way. But the President does not seem to want to know the opinions of the real representatives of the South. So you needn't talk to me about going to see him or writing him a letter. I don't care what sort of an appointment it is. If it was simply to halloo 'Hurrah' when Gabriel blew his horn, I wouldn't ask him to make the appointment."

FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamer Prussia, which sails to-day, carries Mr. S. J. Tilden, Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, and Judges Hoadley, Comstock, and Parker to Europe.

The steamship Pereire, of the French Line, has a saloon list of 243 passengers, among whom are the Right Rev. D. F. Vitte, Archbishop of New Caledonia, and H. F. Pratt, his assistant; Mrs. Gen. Hildebrandt, Washington, and W. Raymond Salas, Vice-Consul of Italy; Prof. Cyr, of Boston, and Louis and Grant Dent, nephews of Ulysses S. Grant.

The National Line steamer Greece, which sails for London, has sixty-two saloon passengers. The Montana, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, had 114 saloon passengers, the largest number ever carried by any steamer of the Williams & Guion Line. Every state-room was full.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Logroll Swindle—Particulars of the "Great Divide."

Rivers to Be Improved from Maine to Texas—How $8,371,700 Is to Be Expended.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The following statement will show how the $8,371,700 appropriated for the improvement of rivers and harbors for the fiscal year beginning July 1 is distributed among the States:

MAINE.			
Penobscot River	$12,000	Belfast Harbor	$12,000
Richmond Island Har	6,000		
Gut, opposite Bath	17,000	Total	$47,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Cocheco River			$6,000
VERMONT.			
Burlington Harbor	$20,000	Otter Creek	$8,000
Swanton Harbor	20,000		
		Total	$48,000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston Harbor	$55,000	Merrimac River	$10,000
Plymouth Harbor	5,000	Taunton River	2,000
Provincetown Har	1,000		
Hyannis Harbor	3,000	Total	$76,000
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven Harbor	$25,000	Stonington Harbor	$40,000
Bridgeport Harbor	10,000	Milford Harbor	10,000
Connecticut River	30,000	Norwalk Harbor	6,000
Thames River	10,000		
Housatonic River	5,000	Total	$136,000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence River, removing Bulkhead Rock	$5,000	Providence River and Narragansett Bay	$50,000
Little Narragansett Bay	10,000	Total	$65,000
NEW YORK.			
Buffalo Harbor	$80,000	Rochelle	$10,000
Waddington Harbor	5,000	Staten Island Sound	15,000
Oak Orchard Harbor	2,000	Hudson River	70,000
Charlotte Harbor	1,000	Port Jefferson Har	8,000
Pultneyville Harbor	5,000	East River and Hell Gate	350,000
Great Sodus Bay Har	5,000		
Little Sodus Bay Har	10,000	East Chester Creek	10,000
Oswego Harbor	90,000	Rondout Harbor	30,000
Harlem River	300,000		
Echo Harbor, New Rochelle		Total	$991,000
NEW JERSEY.			
Shrewsbury River, North and South Branches	$18,000	Delaware River, between Trenton and Whitehall	$10,000
Passaic River	10,000		
Salem River	3,000	Total	$46,000
Cohansey Creek	5,000		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Delaware Riv., below Bridesburg	$100,000	Erie Harbor	$25,000
Schuylkill River	30,000	Ice-har. at Chester	3,400
Monongahela Riv.	13,000	Total	$171,400
DELAWARE.			
Ice-harbor at New-Castle	$10,000	Constructing piers near Lewes	$20,000
Wilmington Harbor	7,000		
		Total	$37,000
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore Harbor	$75,000	Cambridge Harbor	$5,000
Chester River	3,000	Breton Bay	5,000
Wicomico River	5,000		
Pocomoke River	10,000	Total	$103,000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Great Kanawha River	$222,000	Guyandotte River	$2,000
Little Kanawha River	18,000	Monongahela Riv.	12,000
Elk River	5,000	Total	$259,000
VIRGINIA.			
James River	$70,000	Elizabeth River, south branch	$5,000
Appomattox River	30,000	Norfolk Harbor	50,000
New River	15,000	Nansemond River	2,000
Occoquan River, mouth of	10,000	Blackwater River	5,000
Aquia Creek	5,000	Hampton River	10,000
Rappahannock Riv.	13,000		
Chickahominy Riv.	3,000	Total	$220,000
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Cape Fear River	$180,000	Currituck Sound and North River Bar	$20,000
French Broad Riv.	15,000		
Scuppernong Riv.	2,000		
Edenton Harbor	4,000		
Neuse River	40,000	Total	$241,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston Harbor			$200,000
GEORGIA.			
Savannah Harbor	$75,000	Ocmulgee River	$15,000
Flint River	10,000	Oostenaula and Coosawattee Rivers	4,000
Darien Harbor	8,000		
Chattahoochee Riv.	9,000		
Oconee River	10,000	Total	$131,000
ALABAMA.			
Chattahoochee River	$9,000	Mobile Harbor	$10,000
Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers	40,000	Alabama River	25,000
Coosa River	75,000	Total	$159,000
MISSISSIPPI.			
Vicksburg Harbor	$84,000	Yazoo River	$25,000
Pascagoula River	10,000	Total	$119,000
LOUISIANA.			
Red River	$150,000	Mississippi River, South Pass	$15,000
Closing Tones Bayou, Red River	24,000	New Orleans Har	50,000
Ouachita River	5,000	Bayou LaFourche	10,000
Red River, removing snags	25,000	Total	$279,000
TEXAS.			
Galveston Bay	$75,000	Trinity River	$10,000
Galveston Harbor	50,000	Neches River	8,000
Passo Cavallo inlet	25,000	Removing obstructions at Brazos Santiago	6,000
Cypress Bayou	15,000		
Sabine River, ab've Orange	10,000		
Sabine Pass	30,000	Total	$229,000
FLORIDA.			
Cedar Keys	$20,000	Pensacola Harbor	20,000
Apalachicola River	8,000		
Mouth of St. John's River	10,000	Total	$58,000
OHIO.			
Port Clinton	$10,000	Vermillion Harbor	$4,000
Construction Harbor of Refuge, Cincinnati	50,000	Fairport Harbor	5,000
		Toledo Harbor	50,000
Ashtabula Harbor	12,000	Breakwater at Cleveland	100,000
Sandusky City Har.	20,000	Black River Har.	1,000
Huron Harbor	1,000		
		Total	$253,000
INDIANA.			
Wabash River	$50,000	Michigan City Har.	$75,000
		Total	$125,000
ILLINOIS.			
Rock Island Rapids	$30,000	Galena River	$30,000
Chicago Harbor	75,000		
Calumet	$15,000	Total	$150,000
MISSOURI.			
Missouri River opposite St. Joseph	$50,000	Constructing dam at Cahokia Chute, opposite St. Louis	$75,000
Osage River	10,000		
		Total	$135,000
TENNESSEE.			
Cumberland River, above Nashville	$60,000	Cumberland River, below Nashville	$45,000
Hiawasse River	10,000	Mississippi, at M'mphis	48,000
Tennessee River	315,000		
		Total	$478,000
KENTUCKY.			
Big Sandy River			$12,000
ARKANSAS.			
White and St. Francis Rivers	$40,000	Ouachita River	$5,000
		L'Anguille River	10,000
		Total	$55,000
MICHIGAN.			
Eagle Harbor	$8,000	St. Joseph Harbor	12,000
Marquette Harbor	2,000	Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron	100,000
Ontonagon Harbor	15,000		
Charlevoix Harbor	12,000	St. Mary's Riv'r and Falls Canal	175,000
Frankfort Harbor	8,000		
Manistee Harbor	15,000	St. Clair River	1,500
Ludington Harbor	15,000	Detroit River	100,000
Pentwater Harbor	10,000	Saginaw River	25,000
White River Harbor	12,000	St. Clair Flats	5,000
Grand Haven Har.	15,000	Sheboygan Harbor	8,000
Black Lake Harbor	10,000	Monroe Harbor	2,500
Saugatuck Harbor	2,400		
South Haven Har.	$12,000	Total	$565,500
WISCONSIN.			
Duluth Harbor	$30,000	Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay Canal	$30,000
Dredging Superior Bay	3,000		
Menomonee Harbor	10,000	Kenosha Harbor	8,000
Ahnapee Harbor	8,000	St. Croix River	10,000
Two Rivers Harbor	10,000	Mississippi River, above LaCrosse	12,500
Manitowoc Harbor	15,000		
Sheboygan Harbor	4,000	Chippewa River, dams and jetties	10,000
Port Washington Harbor	5,000	Green Bay Harbor	5,000
Milwaukee Harbor	15,000		
Racine Harbor	10,000	Total	$185,000
MINNESOTA.			
Minnesota River	$10,000	Red River of the North	$30,000
		Total	$40,000
IOWA.			
Missouri River at Council Bluffs	$25,000	Missouri River at Sioux City	$12,500
Burlington Harbor	10,000	Improving Des Moines Rapids	95,000
Fort Madison Har.	8,000		
Missouri River at Eastport	10,000	Total	$160,500
KANSAS.			
Missouri River at Atchison	$20,000	Missouri River at Ft. Leavenworth	$25,000
Osage River	10,000		
		Total	$55,000
NEBRASKA.			
Missouri River at Omaha	$55,000	Missouri River at Nebraska City	$20,000
		Total	$75,000
CALIFORNIA.			
Oakland Harbor	$80,000	Sacramento and Feather Rivers	$15,000
Wilmington, for breakwater	20,000		
		Total	$115,000
OREGON.			
Lower Willamette and Columbia Rivers	$30,000	Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers	$20,000
Upper Willamette	20,000	Mouth of Columbia	5,000
Cascades of Columbia River	150,000	Total	$225,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Potomac River			$50,000

In addition to the sums above noted, the following are appropriated for the improvement of the rivers named, and as these rivers flow through or border upon several States they are regarded as national highways:

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.	
Between mouths Ohio and Illinois Rivers	$240,000
From St. Paul to Des Moines Rapids	250,000
From Des Moines Rapids to mouth of Ohio	100,000
Gauging waters of Lower Mississippi	5,000
Upper Mississippi from mouth of Illinois	41,500
Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, removing obstructions	180,000
Total	$816,500
MISSOURI RIVER.	
Survey of Missouri from mouth to Sioux City	$50,000
Removal of snags, wrecks, etc	70,000
Missouri River above mouth of Yellowstone	30,000
Total	$150,000
OHIO RIVER.	
Removing obstructions from Pittsburg to mouth	$300,000
FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVERS.	
For improvements	$250,000

SUMMARY.

Maine	$47,000	Indiana	$125,000
New Hampshire	6,000	Illinois	150,000
Vermont	48,000	Missouri	135,000
Massachusetts	76,000	Tennessee	476,000
Rhode Island	65,000	Kentucky	12,000
Connecticut	136,000	Arkansas	55,000
New York	991,000	Michigan	565,000
New Jersey	46,000	Wisconsin	185,000
Pennsylvania	171,000	Iowa	160,000
Delaware	37,000	Minnesota	40,000
Maryland	103,000	Kansas	55,000
West Virginia	259,000	Nebraska	75,000
Virginia	220,000	California	115,000
North Carolina	241,000	Oregon	225,000
South Carolina	200,000	District of Columbia	50,000
Georgia	131,000	Mississippi River	816,500
Alabama	159,000	Missouri River	150,000
Mississippi	119,000	Ohio River	300,000
Louisiana	279,000	Fox and Wisconsin Rivers	250,000
Texas	229,000		
Florida	58,000		
Ohio	253,000		

It will be noticed from the above that every State in the Union except Nevada is directly provided for, which will explain how the River and Harbor bill secured the necessary two-thirds vote to pass the House. In addition to the amounts herein named, $20,000 are appropriated for the purpose of "having a complete survey and examination of all the water lines and routes leading or that may lead from the Harbor of Norfolk to the Atlantic Ocean south of Hatteras, including any communication that may be practicable with the Cape Fear River; and the said examination and survey shall embrace the line known as the Dismal Swamp line and the line known as the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal line, and all other routes and lines that may be practicable in the waters of Eastern North Carolina connecting Norfolk Harbor by inland navigation with the ocean south of Cape Hatteras." The sum of $150,000 is also appropriated for the examinations and surveys specified in the act, and for incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no specific appropriation.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

All Quiet in the Afternoon—A Brutal Assault on the State's Attorney in the Evening—Severe Injuries Inflicted on Him in the Hope of Securing an Excuse for Shooting Him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Everything was quiet at East St. Louis to-day, the opposing factions simply contenting themselves with holding their respective strongholds and uttering dire threats should an effort be made to interfere with them. The Metropolitan policemen, Wallace and Geyre, who are charged with killing the Bowman Deputies, voluntarily continue in the Belleville Jail, fearing the mob should they venture to return to East St. Louis. At 9 o'clock this morning Coroner Canly began his inquest over the killing of Connors and Neville. Canly is a strong sympathizer with the Metropolitans, and selected his jury entirely from the friends of that faction, refusing to permit either Bowman or his attorney to be present. The reporters of the daily papers, who had also put in an appearance to repor the inquest, were ordered out of the room. They refused to go, and were finally ejected. The inquest, therefore, is being conducted in secret. The Coroner is supported in this extraordinary and arbitrary course by State's-Attorney Brockhaus, also a Metropolitan partisan, and both he and the Coroner are subjected to the severest public condemnation. Sheriff Weber arrived in the city at 7:30 o'clock yesterday evening, and remained in town until this morning, when he went to Belleville, accompanied by Mayor John B. Bowman and Con Frawley, John Bennet, Robert Russell, Tim O'Brien, Tim Doyle, and Tim Guihan, the latter Deputy-Marshals, and all charged with assault with intent to kill Michael J. Stack, a Metropolitan police-officer, last Sunday. They were taken before Justice Wilding, and from there a change of venue was taken to Justice Challenor's Court. The defendants were all released on bonds of $500 each, given by Mayor Bowman, except Robert Russell, who was released on his own recognizance, and the case was set for trial next Monday. Robert Russell was released without furnishing any bonds, and the charge against him was dismissed. The men returned to the city directly afterward. It is understood that to-morrow another squad of Deputies will go to Belleville and enter appearance until the entire number against whom the charge is made have appeared for trial. The best opinion seems to be that another out break will be inevitable within a day or two.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 3—Later.—A cowardly and brutal assault was made upon Prosecuting Attorney Brockhaus in the streets of East St. Louis this evening, shortly after 7 o'clock, by Ed Bergen, one of Bowman's Deputy Marshals.

The course taken by the Coroner in excluding the reporters and all other persons except the jury created much dissatisfaction in the Bowman camp, because it was believed that both the Coroner and the Prosecuting Attorney were opposed to their party, and that the inquest would be conducted in the interest of the Widerites. The whole blame of this course was thrown upon Brockhaus, who is said to have advised the Coroner to do it. After the inquest had adjourned, Mr. Brockhaus and a couple of reporters were walking past the Market-House, where Bowman's men were stationed, when Ed Berger, one of the latter, came across the street, and, walking up to Brockhaus, said that he thought every man engaged in that inquest was a damned son of a ——, adding that he (Brockhaus) was one of them, and that he was a son of a ——. The Mayor's secretary came up and stepped between them and prevented any blows. Brockhaus walked on down the street, and turned the corner, intending to come over to St. Louis. Bergen and a couple of other Marshals went round another way, intercepting him at the next corner, where Bergen made another attack, striking him in the face with his fist and breaking his nose and covering him with blood. Brockhaus, of course, made no attempt to resist, as such a movement would have been instant death, as he was surrounded by a crowd of the Marshals, who were armed with pistols.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Their Association, at St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The semi-annual meeting and banquet of the Western Commercial Travelers' Association took place at the Lindell Hotel this morning. The large ordinary was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the tables fairly groaned under the best that the hotel could afford, and splendid music was furnished by Postlewaite's Band. There were about 500 people present, among whom were representatives of the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges, as well as members of the most prominent business houses, and the travelers treated their distinguished guests right royally. The object of the banquet and meeting is to secure a reunion of the different traveling men throughout the West. The meeting to-day had an additional object, one that recommended it to the interest of each and all to be present. This object was the establishment of a mutual benefit and insurance clause in the Constitution. The desired object was accomplished to the perfect satisfaction of all present. There was no set programme for the banquet proper, except that it was announced the Hon. John Hogan would deliver an address, which he did, enlarging upon the great commercial importance of the West, its rapid growth into this importance, and the grand possibilities of the future. A large number of Chicago and Cincinnati commercial travelers were present. The Travelers' Association was started with thirty-two members on Dec. 31 of last year, but has since grown with such rapidity that its membership now reaches 600.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, July 3.—Last night Thomas M. Nichol, Secretary of the Honest-Money League of the Northwest, addressed a very large and respectable audience, which had assembled despite the inclemency of the evening, for nearly three hours, and held their closest attention from the opening sentence to the closing. Mr. Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, addressed a meeting at the same place here on Saturday evening last, and Mr. Nichol, who had been furnished with a short-hand report of Mr. Carey's speeches throughout this State, paid his compliments to him in an extemely forcible manner. Mr. Nichols' speech was a masterly argument throughout in favor of honest money, and has been the theme of enthusiastic commendation from honest-money men of both parties on our streets to-day. The Vice-Presidents of the meeting included the leading business and professional men of the city, Democrats and Republicans. Just before the meeting assembled, the Nationals had printed and circulated in all directions a scurrilous handbill, accusing these gentlemen of endeavoring to rob honest labor of just reward, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, and a mass of similar Communistic and incendiary nonsense. The Chairman of the meeting was Dr. P. J. Spalding, a man well known in the early history of the State, a life-long Democrat, and a much-esteemed medical practitioner. The venerable Doctor came in for a particular share of scurrilous abuse in the National manifesto. Mr. Nichols' speech here has done much good, satisfactorily controverting as it did the wild vagaries of Sam Cary.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., July 3.—Beloit College graduated fifteen more good men and true to-day. The appointments were: Valedictory oration, C. S. Bacon, Spring Prairie; Salutatory oration, G. M. Herrick, Rockford, Ill.; Distinguished orations, I. M. Buem, Geneva; H. Neill, Ottawa; C. E. Wheeler, Beloit; Orations, O. A. Brewer, Lee Centre, Ill.; W. E. Carr, Beloit; C. W. Merriman, Beloit; G. W. Trimble, Greenwood, Mo.; L. H. Bushnell, Beloit; C. S. Duglass, Walworth; J. Steel, Genesee; C. M. Williams, Beloit.

William Clark, of Harvard, Ill., missed some examinations on account of sickness, and so is temporarily conditioned. George T. Foster, of the 1875 class, delivered the Master's oration, which was exceedingly able.

The Alumni have elected the following officers for the coming year: President, J. B. Dow, Beloit; Vice-Presidents, D. S. Clark, Rockford, and Peter Hendrickson, Beloit; Secretary, G. D. Sweesy, Beloit; Orator, E. G. Valentine, Chicago; alternates, J. D. Eaton, Roundbrook, N. J.; Poet, J. K. Kilbourn, Monterey, Mexico; alternate, W. Henry Burton, Bradford, England.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon two alumni,—K. J. Collie and C. C. Kimball.

Henry Burton, of the 1862 class, was made Bachelor of Philosophy; John A. Merrill, of 1872, and G. T. Foster and J. H. Mims, of 1875, were made Masters of Arts.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the State Treasury for the month of June, 1878:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$270,085.48
School fund	137,908.57
Military fund	5,379.98
Illinois Central Railroad fund	151,229.54
Local bond funds	220,379.57
Total	$784,983.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Revenue fund, warrants paid	$79,271.15

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 3.—The *Daily Courier*, which for eight years has been an exponent of the ideas and doctrines of the Democratic party, in a double-leaded leader to-morrow morning cuts loose from all political parties and joins the ranks of independent journalism.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Union Square Theatre Company. "A Celebrated Case." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. John Dillon. "The Colleen Bawn." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music Hall.

Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. The Midgets.

White Stocking Park.

Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Game between the Providence and Chicago Clubs at 3 p.m. Fireworks at 8:30 in the evening.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 Tribune Building. F. T. McFadden, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelière. H. Mahler, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HILLEL LODGE, No. 72, I. O. B. B.—On account of very important business, a special meeting will be held at the lodge hall on the 4th of July, at 2 o'clock p. m. All brethren are requested to attend. By order of the Vice-President. HENRY ORTHAL, Secretary.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99⅜.

Weather slightly warmer, partly cloudy, with a possibility of light rains, is the most cheerful prospect vouchsafed to this region for to-day.

Announcement is made of the departure of SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Europe yesterday. For nine or ten days the poor man will be spared the mortification of wading through the reports of the POTTER Committee.

Turkey refuses to yield consent to the Austrian occupation of Bosina and Herzegovina, but is powerless to interpose active measures of resistance. The troops now encamped at the border will be regarded by the Porte as armed invaders, but the bitter pill must be swallowed with nothing more than a grimace of distaste.

The eyes of American turfites are centered on the great race at Louisville to-day between the celebrated horses Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy, representing respectively the equine aristocracy of Kentucky and California. Our correspondent predicts the largest attendance of spectators ever known at a horse-race in America, and a contest which, if run upon its merits, will take rank as the greatest event in American turf annals.

The celebration of the centenary of the massacre of Wyoming, which occurred July 3, 1778, began yesterday at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with President HAYES in attendance to lend interest to the occasion. We print this morning, in connection with the telegraphic report of the exercises of yesterday, an interesting sketch of the beautiful Valley of Wyoming as it was a hundred years ago and is to-day, together with a resume of the battle and butchery which will forever stand as a horrible blot upon civilization.

The protest which was filed the other day by a Quebec man against the wedding of a fascinating and fashionable widow who had jilted him proved to be of no avail. The Bishop, with whom the protest was lodged, forwarded it to the impending bridegroom, who promptly proceeded to administer a thrashing to the unhappy jiltee; then he hurried up and married the widow. The melancholy satisfaction of having his hated and successful rival fined for assault is all that now remains to him of the blighted heart and disfigured countenance.

ELIZA PINKSTON-PRITCHARD now contradicts the statement and affidavit wormed out of her recently by a Louisiana Democrat who visited her at Canton, Miss., for that purpose,—viz.: to induce her to "confess" that her husband was not killed by the Democratic bulldozers at all, that the horrid wounds which she paraded before the Investigating Committee in New Orleans were in fact mere scratches, and that the fraud was practiced with the full knowledge of the visiting statesmen. ELIZA now repudiates the affidavit as false. Will nothing hold water that the Democratic fraud-hunters have been at such pains to patch up?

A number of minor matters in connection with the deliberations of the Berlin Congress are giving more trouble and occupying more time in discussions than the settlement of the big question brought out. Both the Russian and the British Plenipotentiaries have been severely censured by the press of their respective countries on account of their course in making concessions in the interest of peace, and in deference to these expressions of popular sentiment at home the representatives have fallen to higgling over the few remnants of the Eastern question not yet disposed of. Day after day has been taken up in this way, greatly to the weariness and disgust of the neutrals, who have not the slightest concern respecting the Sandjak of Sophia or the cession of Batoum. England and Russia keep up the squabble entirely among themselves, and the rest of the Powers submit with the best possible grace to the tiresome infliction.

Upon being dismissed from a position in the New Orleans Custom-House the conscience of WILLIAM SIMPSON quickened all of a sudden, and he determined to reveal a secret which might have been forever buried under another appointment. He told the Sub-Committee all about it at New Orleans yesterday—how he had been told by another person, whose name he refused under any pressure to divulge, that a member of the Louisiana Returning Board was paid $10,000 in cash before he would consent to certify to the proceedings of the Board. Like all the rest of the Louisiana crowd of blackmailers, SIMPSON made a proffer of compromise to the President direct, but that benighted official persisted in courting destruction by refusing to buy what SIMPSON had to sell. The number of volcanoes that have smouldered under the feet of the present Chief-Executive of the Nation is something astounding. President HAYES must be a man of wonderful nerve.

E. L. WEBER has fairly won the distinction of going upon record, in the language of the Washington *Star*, as "the biggest and clumsiest liar of the whole disgraceful lot" dragged up from Louisiana by the POTTER Committee. He has undertaken a contract infinitely beyond his ability to successfully execute—that of filling the dreadful gaps which the preceding witnesses had left in the Democratic case. He has, if possible, told more and meaner lies than ANDERSON is capable of. The latter's stories might have been true; WEBER's yarns are past all possibility of credence. He is a witness with testimony made to order, and very badly made at that. But testimony must be had, and WEBER's will do as well as any other as the groundwork for the "terrific arraignment" which the POTTER Committee was appointed to present for effect upon the fall elections. It is no wonder the Committee took a recess until July 10. The interval affords an opportunity for TILDEN's lawyers to coach this bungler for the cross-examination, which, were it to follow forthwith, he could not endure.

HUNTER, the man who hired his apprentice, GRAHAM, to follow the unfortunate music-publisher, ARMSTRONG, and, while HUNTER was walking arm-in-arm with ARMSTRONG, to steal up behind them and kill ARMSTRONG with a hammer, that a large life-insurance in HUNTER's name on ARMSTRONG's life might be secured, was yesterday, at Camden, N. J., found guilty of murder in the first degree. He was condemned principally on the evidence of GRAHAM himself, whose confession so startled the country upon its first publication. The wiles of the most learned and eloquent lawyers, including an ex-Secretary of the Navy, failed to obliterate the horror inspired by the astonishing treachery and cruelty of the prisoner, and the jury were not divided in the opinion that he should die. It is thought that GRAHAM, the miserable instrument of the death of ARMSTRONG and the conviction of HUNTER, although confessing his horrible malefaction in behalf of the State, will be declared beyond the pale of that clemency which Justice can extend to witnesses who throw themselves upon her mercy.

Count SCHOUVALOFF is reported to have spoken his mind very freely in the Berlin Congress in reference to the British policy of importing Indian troops to Europe, as well as to the practice of selling modern implements of warfare to the Asiatics. The danger to European civilization, the menace to its very existence, was pointed out earnestly and forcibly, and the Continental Powers were urged to consider the probable consequences of placing arms of precision and deadly execution in the hands of the countless millions of China and India. It is said that BEACONSFIELD replied lightly to SCHOUVALOFF's vigorous speech, and took the ground that the subject was not within the province of the Congress to discuss. BISMARCK and WADDINGTON, while taking a similar view regarding the jurisdiction of this Congress over the question, are represented to have been deeply impressed with the remarks of SCHOUVALOFF, and to have subsequently expressed in private the opinion that the subject was one of sufficient importance to warrant the assembly of a Congress convened specifically for the consideration of the subject.

FOURTH OF JULY.

We have entered upon the third Fourth of July of the second century of American Independence, and the energies of the people will be devoted to celebrating it within the limits defined by the swoop of CARTER HARRISON's eagle. The younger portion of the community will find no difficulty in making the day memorable for noise, if for nothing else. A great many thousands of dollars will be burned up and blown up with rockets, Roman candles, crackers, torpedoes, and squibs. We shall hoist flags and fire cannons, guns, blunderbuses, and pistols. The young men and maidens will go off on picnics, and the old ones will sigh for the wings of a dove that they may fly into the wilderness and be at rest for a day at least. As a matter of course, several cannons and firearms must explode, putting out several eyes, burning numerous faces, and blowing off sundry legs and arms to the delight of venders of glass eyes and cork legs. Some who go on two legs to-day will stump along on one to-morrow, and some who look out of both eyes to-day will to-morrow have only an eye single to sublunary objects. Fire-insurance agents will pass the day with apprehension, as numerous dwelling-houses, shops, and factories will be offered up on the altar of American freedom. Ambitious politicians will harangue the assembled multitudes upon the progress of the country, the duties of patriotism, and the lessons of the hour, and, while elevating the Republic to the skies and themselves with it, will drag the effete monarchies of Europe down into the dirt, and pave the way their ambition leads with platitude and buncombe of the cheapest sort. We shall have horse-races, ball-games, bonfires, picnics, balloon-ascensions, runaways, fires, fights, bell-ringing, cannon-thundering, lake-excursions, fireworks, shows, rows, dancing, flag-flying, target-shooting, eating, drinking, fire, fizz, fuss, and fury, from morning to night. Some people will shut themselves up and curse the day, and others will get drunk and increase the general din by such individual shouting as may occur to them necessary to prove that they are patriotic. Noise will be the essential feature of the day, and the man who makes the most noise may be assumed to be the most patriotic. The day will be sacred to hullabaloo and jamboree, and the majority of people will be glad when it is over and they can return again to their accustomed ruts and quiet ways undisturbed by the racket which is considered an indispensable element of the popular devotion to the Goddess of Liberty.

There will be some sober souls, perhaps, who, in the midst of the patriotic pandemonium, will sit down and question how much progress has been made by the country during the past hundred and two Fourths of July, and whether there is any special occasion for making such a racket, and subjecting the much-abused American Eagle to such a diversity of torture as that ungainly fowl must endure to-day. They will find nothing in the business condition of the country that warrants the noise. The first Fourth of July of the second century was ushered in with a grand Centennial Exhibition, to which all the world was invited to contribute. As much if not more than anything else, this Exhibition was intended to indicate the release of the country from the business demoralization occasioned by the panics. It was accepted as a good omen, and sanguine people prophesied the speedy return of good times, a revival of business, higher prices and higher wages, work for the unemployed, and a return of confidence and prosperity. Two years, however, have come and gone, and we are no better off. Some few branches of business have revived a little, but the general stagnation continues. Bankruptcies are well-nigh universal. The shrinkage of values keeps up. Thousands are unemployed. The country is full of tramps. Communists and Socialists are working upon discontented laborers, trying to induce them to strike, that they may profit by the general confusion to burn and plunder. All sorts of fanatics and quacks and demagogues are proposing all sorts of remedies. One set of quacks would water and destroy the currency. Another demands that wages shall be increased and the hours of labor diminished, without suggesting any manner in which the employer may dispose of his products without loss, so that he can pay increased wages. Another thinks that everything would be lovely if the Government would turn itself into a paternal soup-house and take care of everybody, without considering who is to provide the Government with money to support the multitude in idleness. Another prophesies universal prosperity if the Government will establish a military colony of 100,000 men in the Far West, without stopping to consider that to colonize 100,000 would throw 150,000 others out of employment. Sometimes there is wisdom in a multitude of counselors, but in this case there is only confusion and ignorance, and so the hard times continue. Certainly there is nothing in the business situation that warrants all the noise we are making to-day. If we turn to the political situation, the outlook is not much more encouraging. It is certainly a sorry spectacle that we behold in the second century of the Republic, of two such politicians as Mrs. JENKS and ANDERSON, bargaining to dispose of the Presidency to the highest bidder and manipulating the politics of a great State. If the effrontery of such demagogues as BUTLER, the corruptions of such men as TWEED and TILDEN, the stuffing of ballot-boxes, the bulldozing of thousands of voters, the embezzlement of public funds, the inebriety of Members of Congress, the control of elections by bummers, and thieves, and gamblers, the enormous increase of taxes consequent upon the division of public money among rings, are elements of progress, then we have advanced beyond the republicanism of the fathers, and may boast ourselves before the world as the model Republic. The sober soul who is in a reflective mood will turn for comfort to the social condition, and will find vice and corruption in high places as well as in low. He will see men holding exalted positions in society and the Church faithless to their trusts; a recklessness of human life which makes nothing of shooting and stabbing for the most trivial causes; plenty of law but little of penalty; juries bought and sold like cattle in the market; rich criminals buying exemption from punishment; employes robbing their employers; officials of great corporations defrauding the public; intemperance spreading like a prairie-fire; the large cities ruled in the interests of the slums; and a low tone of morals characterizing almost every community, though education and religion were never freer than now.

These are some of the things that the sober soul will see as he reflects upon the situation, and perhaps he will come to the conclusion, in view of that situation, that fire-crackers, pin-wheels, whisky, and a general hullabaloo are dignified enough as the elements of a Fourth of July celebration.

CHICAGO AS A SUMMER RESORT.

We have been repeatedly called on this season to rise and explain why we have not presented "Chicago as a Place of Summer Resort" with our accustomed fidelity. We take the occasion of the national holiday to contribute to the catalogue of reasons why the American people should rejoice, the item that on the earth's surface there is not such a delightful place for summer resort as Chicago, looking out over the broad expanse of Lake Michigan.

When twelve years ago we first pointed out the desirableness of Chicago as a temporary home in the summer, there were many things which we had to point out as certain to be in the future. We had no parks; we had but a limited number of paved streets; we had no drives; and we had no accessible suburbs. All these have long since become realities, and the visitor to Chicago can now find here all the comforts and luxuries of metropolitan life, with the refreshing atmosphere and delicious relief of rural scenery, and suburban rest and quietude.

To the denizens of the large and small cities, the crowded and populous districts, of the mountain States, and of the sea-coast as well as the widespread plains, Chicago offers during the summer season a change more pleasant and agreeable, and at the same time a residence more abounding in comfort and luxury, than can be found elsewhere. In the first place, Chicago is accessible from every part of the country by direct routes of travel. The route from distant Texas and from Maine is as direct as it is from neighboring Detroit or Indianapolis. From Pensacola, Mobile, San Francisco, Boston, Richmond, Charleston, and New York the run to this city is direct, involving no waste of time, and attended by all the luxuries of modern travel. All the lines of travel from all parts of the land lead to Chicago, and, this city being the centre, it is half way between all the various extremes of territory.

Chicago has more and better-appointed hotels—not mere temporary barracks put up for a season—than any other city, including those of twice its size, in the United States. The daily arrivals of non-residents in this city by the thirty or more roads entering Chicago exceed in number the population of any one of four-fifths of the cities in the Union, and these arrivals are comfortably housed and fed and supplied with all their wants as a matter of permanent every-day business. The hotels of this city can accommodate comfortably, in addition to the ordinary transient custom, many thousand summer residents, and each year the number of invalids seeking Chicago for health, and of families seeking pure air, pure water, the means of healthful exercise and enjoyments, as well as an abundantly-supplied table, has been so increasing that this city has now become an established place of summer resort. In the summer season we have a most cosmopolitan population,—Mexicans, South Americans, Havanese, and Americans from the North, East, West, and South,—all finding here that comfort and enjoyment which are not to be found to the same degree in any other place.

Chicago is peculiarly delightful for its climate during the summer and autumn. There is always a strong breeze, and there is a total absence of those close, stifling days and nights which are so oppressive and so common elsewhere. The nights are always cool, no matter how intense may have been the sun at midday. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon on any day a shawl or comfortable robe is always of service to those driving in the parks, or along the lake-shore, or on the boulevards. The series of parks, with their connecting drives, are unequaled in the United States. The South Parks, with their 1,900 acres in the neighborhood and abutting on the lake, with the drives in and approaching them, are alone worth a visit to Chicago. To these must be added the North Park, with the long drive of several miles near the edge of the lake, and the West Parks of 2,000 acres, the whole system connected with some thirty miles of broad avenues devoted exclusively to driving. In all directions from the city are to be found rural districts easily reached by rail or by carriage, and many of them by water, furnishing a means of outdoor enjoyment not possible at any of the ocean or the mineral-water places of resort.

It must be remembered that the visitor to this city can find here all the enjoyments of a metropolitan city. There is nothing that taste or pleasure can find in any city that is not to be found in Chicago. The whole continent is made tributary to the Chicago market. Every delicacy in the way of food—the fruits, the meats, the fish, and the vegetables of every clime—is here in abundance. Everything in the way of clothing, and especially of dress goods, anything and everything that extravagance or luxury may demand, Chicago has it to offer to her visitors. Visitors can manage and control their expenditures here as they cannot at the ordinary summer resorts. They can live here as expensively in the way of outlay as at any other place, but those of limited means, or of less fashionable and wasteful tastes, can find all the comforts and pleasures of the great city and of its surroundings with as little cost as if at home in their own residences.

THE TRIBUNE has of late years spoken but seldom of the advantages of Chicago as a place of resort, because it has hardly been necessary to do so. The increasing number of families who come here in early summer from all parts of the Union and remain here until fall, or who spend the midsummers here while the heat is intolerable elsewhere, are sufficient evidence of how widely extended is the knowledge that for real satisfaction and enjoyment Chicago has no rival as a place of summer residence. While throughout the land to-day, and at every ocean village, at every mineral-spring and mountain-top barracks, the unfortunate denizens are sweltering in confined apartments or fainting in the torrid heat of the July sun, the happy residents and visitors of Chicago are enjoying the pure breezes from the lake, and, comfortably clad in wraps, with ulsters and overcoats within ready reach, are celebrating the national holiday with the pleasure and comfort of an ordinary spring day when the roses put on their first beauty and bloom.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

If there was anything to which the Democrats were emphatically pledged in assuming control of the popular branch of Congress, it was to make a notable reduction in Government expenditures. Speaker RANDALL confidently promised a saving of $40,000,000 a year as a result of Democratic success. There was a pretense during the last Congress of cutting down the expenses, but it was only a pretense after all. The amount actually appropriated did not represent the expenditures which Congress had made necessary by law. The appropriations were cut down for mere political capital, but the expenditures went on just the same under the laws which authorized and necessitated them. All this has been exposed by summing up the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June, 1879. Mr. RANDALL had promised a saving of $40,000,000 a year; Mr. HEWITT proclaimed that $25,000,000 had actually been saved; the figures showed about $19,000,000 less appropriations for the past year; even this would have been a very fair and commendable reduction,—but now come the appropriations for the current year, in which about $14,500,000 are for deficiencies of last year. In other words, the pretense has been exposed, and the actual saving was merely nominal, and made at the expense of the most useful portions of the Government service.

The appropriations for the current year have been made in as reckless a fashion as ever before under any party. The Democrats cannot evade the responsibility, for they have absolute control of that branch of Congress in which the money measures originate. But they have entered heart and soul into the log-rolling policy which is chiefly responsible for extravagant expenditures of Government money under Congressional sanction. The River and Harbor bill is the best instance of this. Nearly $9,500,000 have been voted away (the great bulk of which is to be squandered) under the plea of improving rivers and harbors, some of which can scarcely be found on the most recent maps. This same vicious principle of bargaining away the people's taxes whereby one Congressman agrees to vote away money at the request of another on condition that the latter will reciprocate, ran through the other appropriation bills till the whole sum appropriated, in addition to the interest on the public debt, amounts to about $174,000,000. Of this, nearly $14,500,000 was for deficiencies on the last year,—that is, for expenditures ordered by Congress for which the money had not been voted. Deducting this sum, and there remains about $158,500,000 of money to be applied on the expenses of the current year. This sum is about $5,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for last year, but it will necessitate another huge Deficiency bill next year. This is evident from the fact that the July statement of the public debt shows an increase of $2,149,381, which represents a deficiency. The result will be that the Sinking Fund for the current year will be wiped out; and affairs would have been still worse if the Democrats had succeeded in reducing the tobacco tax, as they desired to do.

There is no political trick more dishonest than a show of economy which is made by reducing the actual appropriations of a year below the amount ascertained to be necessary to pay the expenses provided for by other laws. It is upon this trick that the Democrats have relied to deceive the public. The enormous Deficiency bill which they had to pass this year has exposed them. Their increase of $5,000,000 for the expenses of the current year will, on the same basis, necessitate another Deficiency bill of $11,000,000 for next year, and so on. The average for a term of years reveals the dishonesty of their claims to economy, and the ultimate exposure is calculated to do them more harm than good.

CORN INSPECTION IN BALTIMORE.

We published some time ago an explanation of why the shipment of corn from the Northwest to Baltimore had practically suspended, and the trade which ought to have gone by the Baltimore Road to that city has been turned to Philadelphia and New York. We explained that the Inspection Committee of the Baltimore Board of Trade included many dealers in corn, and the practice was for this Committee to interfere weekly, or oftener, whenever the receipts of corn were large, and require the Inspectors to grade the corn as unfit for transportation by sail vessels. This grading of the corn made a difference in value to Western shippers of 6 to 8 cents a bushel,—a loss, considering the magnitude of the business, of great concern to Chicago. After having suffered severely from this way of doing business, Chicago shippers have since then shipped to Philadelphia and New York, leaving Baltimore and her Corn Committee to take the consequences. Millions of bushels of corn which would have all gone to Baltimore have been sent to other cities. The pretext given in Baltimore has been that the trade want to establish a high reputation for Baltimore sail corn, and the result will be, probably, that Baltimore will have all the reputation it wants, but the corn will be sold from other markets.

The Baltimore *American* of June 28 publishes a series of interviews with Baltimore grain-merchants on the subject. The majority of those who were interviewed refused to let their names be published, but among the few names given we recognize those of members of the Corn Committee, at whose door the responsibility for the whole business is laid. One of the Corn Committee deprecated any discussion of the subject in the newspapers. Of course he denied everything; no member of the Committee would do anything of the kind, but nevertheless he did not like the newspapers having anything to say. All Baltimore is interested in the matter of the trade of the city with the West, and if half a dozen persons, the Committee on Corn, some of them directly in the trade and personally interested in buying cheap and selling dear, chose for selfish purposes to drive some millions of dollars of trade away from the city, why should the newspapers advertise the fact and thus interfere with gentlemen trying to so elevate the grade of Baltimore corn that not a bushel would ever knowingly be again sent there from the corn-raising districts?

In the meantime, the season for corn-shipment is passing away; the Corn Committee are nursing the reputation, and the corn of the West is being sent forward by every conveyance to all the ports from Montreal around the coast, except to Baltimore. Every car on every road is in use to move the corn, except the cars to Baltimore. Baltimore has a high-toned Committee which hold newspapers in contempt, and don't care whether any corn goes there or not.

The "Old Man" should have left some one in charge of his Wells-street concern as managing editor when he went abroad. As matters stand, it is a house divided against itself. Look at this as a specimen of opposition and contradictory views on the same subject, taken from yesterday's issue:

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.	NOW ON THIS ONE.
The Times, fourth page. In passing the Dearborn street ordinance over the veto of Mr. Mayor HEATH the City Assembly *has done a commendable act*, which will receive the approval of all citizens, excepting the special few that were hoping to profit by proceedings whose injustice would have amounted in many cases to actual confiscation of private property for private benefit. Of course, the poor old humbug newspaper concern on the school section will howl against this righteous act; but when it is known that the owners of that old concern were among those expecting to profit upon other men's injuries (?), their howling will be regarded as a merely private and personal (?) sort of yawl	*The Times, fifth page.* The repeal of the Dearborn street assessment ordinance by the Council on Monday evening last was the subject of discussion around the City-Hall on yesterday afternoon. It is believed by many that the suits for damages commenced against the city when the ordinance first passed the Council will now be prosecuted with vigor by the interested parties. The city, it is believed, *has recognized as valid* the judgments for damages, *by its receipt of money* on account of the assessment, and *also by paying parties a portion of the damages*, and by requiring others to build on a *particular line*. The assessed damages against the property was $1,122,011. A portion of this amount has already been collected, and vouchers have been issued for about $120,000, while the County Treasurer holds warrants for the collection of the remainder. In view of these facts, *a nice point* of law arises as to whether or not the *city has taken possession. Endless litigation in the matter is looked for.*

Who runs the concern anyhow in STOREY's absence—DENNETT or MATTESON, SNOWDEN or PATTERSON—or which?

The fate of the young Queen MERCEDES is a sad one. It is only a few months since she gave her hand to her cousin ALPHONSO and was led from a sumptuous marriage-altar to the throne of Spain. Her nuptials were celebrated with unusual splendor, and Monarchs and people sent costly gifts, the Pope crowning them with the rose of diamonds, which he sent to the fair young girl with his blessing. She mounted the throne amid the hearty and honest congratulations of the Spanish people, who hoped that her offspring would bring permanent peace to their disordered country, and who loved her for her beauty and her goodness. She died with sublime courage and faith, consoling her agonized family about her and sending tender messages to the people outside the palace, who, upon bended knees, were praying for her recovery. Notwithstanding the fickleness of the Spaniards, there can be little doubt that they were proud of their young Queen; that they admired her for her personal qualities, and that they regarded her with a personal home feeling such as they never have for warriors or statesmen. Her death came to them, therefore, as a personal loss, and no Monarch of Spain has ever passed away who was so universally beloved. The Spaniards have at least one Queen who has died upon the throne and whose memory they will cherish.

When MATT CARPENTER was a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, and SAM RINDSKOPF was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Milwaukee District,—SAM being the head and front of the Whisky Ring, afterwards broken up by Secretary BRISTOW,—it was openly charged that an agreement was entered into between CARPENTER and RINDSKOPF whereby they were to aid each other,—the Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket for Congress, and the Democrats in turn to support MATT's candidates for the Legislature in the strong Democratic districts. This was the current rumor at the time, but it is no more than just to both of those gentlemen to say that they emphatically denied that they had ever made such an arrangement. But politics is something of a science in Wisconsin, as it is in Louisiana, and it is not likely that either of those unsophisticated politicians would have owned up even if the charge had been true. But the best-laid plans of men and politicians often miscarry, and, although RINDSKOPF was forced to withdraw from the canvass on account of the whisky troubles, some of the strong Democratic Assembly Districts returned men favorable to the re-election of Mr. CARPENTER to the Senate. And now it looks as if another similar bargain had been made, or was attempted, in the Milwaukee District. Mr. LYNDE, the Democratic Congressman from that district, and MATT H. CARPENTER, the would-be Senator from that State in place of HOWE, arrived in Milwaukee on Monday last, and of course the political waters straightway begin to be agitated. MATT's personal organ, the *Daily Murphey*, which has always abused LYNDE without stint or limit,—so much so that LYNDE was compelled to sue it for libel,—now speaks of him in high terms, among other things declaring that he "has won the confidence of his associates in the House, and especially of the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member," and that he "deserves commendation, considering the general course of his party." All of which, on being interpreted, means that one good turn deserves another, and that, as the *Daily News*, the LYNDE organ, not long ago puffed CARPENTER, the *Sentinel*, MATT's organ, now puffs LYNDE. Consequently, things are lovely and the political goose hangs at the proper elevation.

The English papers are now disposed to claim that the long contest between artillery and armor-plates has been settled in favor of the former. By the use of giant-powder, the enlargement of the powder-chamber and the elongation of the gun, Sir W. ARMSTRONG has succeeded in constructing guns which, weight for weight, have doubled the penetrating power of their predecessors, and the high velocities of their projectiles have been obtained without any undue strain upon the piece. A siege gun, with a calibre of six inches, has exhibited extraordinary ballistic power, the velocity of the seventy-pound projectile being no less than 2,000 feet per second, the gun itself weighing less than four tons. The London *Standard* says of this:

> The result is in all respects remarkable, and prepares the way for an advance in the power of artillery which cannot fail to produce the most important results. There is every reason to believe that corresponding results can be produced in guns of larger calibre. Comparing the weight of the gun with the penetrating power of its projectile, the effect may be broadly stated as doubling the power hitherto obtained. Putting the case moderately, it may be said that we now see the way to provide our ships of war with guns of greatly-increased efficiency, without adding to the weight of the armament they have to carry. It would be saying too much to assert that the power was capable of being doubled in all respects, but that a very great and momentous change is now coming over the problem of artillery cannot be doubted.

The Health Commissioner of Milwaukee, Dr. O. W. WIGHT, seems determined to do his duty and keep his city free from all contagious and other diseases that can be prevented by cleanliness and a strict regard to the laws of health. He has just issued a three-column article in the daily papers, setting forth the defects and the dangers of the public-school buildings and grounds, and now he has had circulated 20,000 copies of a circular, in German and English, in which he tells the people that information has reached his department "that a dreaded twelve-year visitation of cholera is on its way from the foul pilgrimages of Southern Asia to Europe and America." This is preliminary to some excellent advice in regard to disinfecting drains, sewers, and out-buildings, and the Doctor reminds the reader that a law of Wisconsin imposes a penalty as high as $500 fine, six months' imprisonment, or both, for disobeying a reasonable order from the Health Department of cities.

What soldiers may expect of Democratic Congresses or Legislatures is foreshadowed by the action of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, which, only on the 15th of May last, by a solid party vote, passed the bill introduced by the Chairman on Military Affairs and Soldiers' Orphans' Home, himself a confessed deserter, bounty-jumper, Penitentiary convict, and *professional burglar*, which bill, now a law, excludes from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Xenia all soldiers' children *under twelve years of age*, and compels all widows having children there to turn their pensions over to the Home! It is unnecessary to remark that this, in effect, abolishes the Home, for, of 600 children there now, it is said over 450 are less than 12 years of age, and this law sets them all out on the streets!

Private DALZELL keeps a standing challenge in many of the leading papers of Ohio to any respectable Democrat to meet him in joint discussion on this question: "Ought the people of Ohio, and especially the soldiers, to indorse and approve the character and conduct of the present Democratic Legislature in every particular?" The Private, as a member and eye-witness of the proceedings of that infamous Legislature, undertakes to deny that that body is worthy of respect, confidence, or indorsement, because of many things, especially because it passed the bill to destroy the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. So indefensible is the action of that Legislature that no Democrat has yet announced his acceptance of this challenge.

Considerable comment is made in Washington over the course pursued by Mrs. VINNIE REAM-HOXIE in her effort to keep her husband in office under the operation of the new District Government. VINNIE went into the lobby, and, being an expert at the business, soon "honey-fugled" enough Congressmen to get the bill so amended as to save her husband from removal,—whereat all the pert gossips at the Capital denounce the captivating little sculptress as a brazen-faced what-do-you-call-her.

The Ohio Democratic platform contains no soldiers' plank this year,—no bid for the soldier vote. No doubt the framers of it thought such a plank would be superfluous in a party that tears down Soldiers' Orphans' Homes, and follows the lead of an old bounty-jumper and convict. There was at least consistency in ignoring the soldiers, for the soldiers of Ohio, or we miss our guess, will ignore that party solidly in October.

EPH HOLLAND, the notorious ballot-box stuffer of Cincinnati, has resolved to bolt the Democratic ticket and work for the Republicans. We hope he will help us to get a Congressman or so, but we shall not therefore insist on his name being inscribed on the bead-roll of Republicanism beside that of LINCOLN. We may have to use EPH HOLLANDS against the party of Eph Hollandism, but we give no warranty, be it understood.

In your patriotic and pyrotechnic exuberance, do not forget the poor reporter, who is compelled to drink his daily whisky in the sweat of his pencil. A few torpedoes lavished upon a spirited horse, or a bunch of cheap fire-crackers brought into intimate connection with a dog who is inclined to hydrophobia, may a do a suffering fellow-creature good, and all at how little cost to yourself!

The *Sun* (BUTLER Dem.) says that if BEN BUTLER "has really made up his mind to be the next Governor of Massachusetts, the starched respectabilities may as well come down." Bosh! BEN has made several desperately earnest attempts to capture the Governorship, but there is too much respectability, starched and otherwise, in the Bay State for that just yet.

How many of the people who daily voyage in steamboats or upon the railroads will credit the fact that at least two of the passengers who went up the Hudson with FULTON on the first trip of the first steamboat are living, and that W. N. FOUND, the clerk who booked the first passenger by the first railroad, from Liverpool to Manchester, has just died!

It must not be believed that CONKLING came to the support of FENTON in the Senate at the late session because he hated FENTON less, but that he loved CONKLING more. CONKLING expects to find Jordan a hard road to travel in New York next winter, and if he can draw the teeth out of FENTON's political jaw it will be a good thing.

In case your house is burned down by a patriotic incendiary, see that your claim is in proper shape ere it is submitted for adjustment to the company. Much trouble will thus be saved.

The editor of the New York *Sun*, "which shines for all,"—we mean the paper, and not the editor,—evidently forgets, in his attack upon Mrs. A. D. JENKS, that she was a Democratic witness,—called by that side, and they intended to retire Mr. JOHN SHERMAN from the Cabinet upon her testimony. And now that the evidence of Mrs. JENKS is not at all what they expected, nor at all what they wished, all the Democratic pups, Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, are baying fiercely on her track. Don't go back on your own witnesses, Mr. DANA.

Reminiscences of the late WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT are still timely, but gentlemen who are about to invent them should be careful not to have a third person present at the alleged interview, for if that third person is alive he may squeal, and if he, too, is dead, people may regard it as a suspicious circumstance.

SAM RANDALL evidently thinks he is "a favorite son." And yet he was scooped higher than that traditional kite of GUILDEROY's at the last State Convention of his party. A man who talks as much as SAM does never can be President. Look at JIM BLAINE and take warning.

The soldiers of Ohio are circulating a petition in every township of the State, and everybody is signing it of course, as who could well refuse it, when it only demands that the present Legislature of the Democrats shall repeal their odious law which destroys the Soldiers' Orphans' Home?

As Lord DUFFERIN is to be made a Marquis on his return from Canada to England, the *World* suggests calling him the Marquis of CANADA. There is at least one precedent in the creation of Lord CANADA. Why not make him the Marquis of RIDEAU, or of OTTAWA?

Sensible women nowadays have their dresses done up with tungstate of soda, so as to prevent them from taking fire. If you want to find out whether any given woman is sensible or not, toss a fire-cracker under her skirts. If they blaze up, she isn't.

KEARNEY talks of coming East. By all means, and he shall have a fair field so long as he discusses public questions in a pacific way. But if he gets to blathering about ropes and lampposts, people might take him at his word.

Inasmuch as that BUTLER-POTTER Committee wants a letter from Mr. JOHN SHERMAN so very, *very* bad, why doesn't the Secretary write them one?

It is one of the first principles of dynamics, likewise of military science, that you can't overload a pot-metal pistol.

A black bottle full of gunpowder is one of the most trustworthily amusing of patriotic pyrotechnic apparatus.

So Queen VICTORIA is to make Lord BEACONSFIELD a Duke. Why not? Didn't he make an Empress of her?

My son, if sinners entice thee to carry fire-crackers and matches in thy pants-pocket, consent thou not.

That base-ball club of Milwaukee must be composed entirely of Democrats,—it is beaten so easily.

The clouds are breaking. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will not lecture again after Sunday next. Tiger!

Sweet-oil and cotton-wool are good for powder-burns.

Fizz! *Bang!!* BOOM!!! CRASH!!!!

The Coroner loveth a cheerful inquest.

This is the glorious 4th inst.

PERSONALS.

John B. Gough and wife sail from New York next Wednesday on a two years' European trip.

Ben Butler and Whittier deny emphatically that they are to take any part in Henry C. Bowen's Woodstock celebration to-day.

Some unknown donor has presented the Brussels Musee with the portrait of an unknown personage, evidently an Englishman, in Rubens' very best style.

The Queen of England has returned, because of the inaccuracy of its address, a petition forwarded to her by some Edinburg ladies who styled her "Empress of India."

George Francis Train has given all the proceeds of his two lectures at Rochester for the relief of a poor Irish girl who had been crushed under a wall. He delivers his farewell lecture on Sunday next.

Only three French Marshals survive President MacMahon, old Canrobert and Le Bœuf, who went into the war of 1870 firm in the belief that not a gaiter-button would be wanted to supply the armies of France.

Gen. Trepoff, the Prefect of Police, whom Vera Sassoulitch tried to shoot, went to Wiesbaden to have the bullet extracted. She was not successful, but he has had an apoplectic attack and been paralyzed in both his legs.

The Italian painter, Tranquillo Cremona, has just died from the effects of his curious habit of mixing his colors in the palm of his hand. The oxide of lead contained in the paints was absorbed into his system and caused his death.

The editor of the Catoctin (Md.) *Clarion* is a father; babies are expensive luxuries; he wants money; he urges his delinquent subscribers to pay up; he doesn't offer a chromo, but he promises to introduce all faithful debtors to the baby.

Bandmann, the actor, on the ground that until his case has been decided one way or another he can get no engagement neither on the Continent nor in England, has applied to have his trial for assaulting pretty Mrs. Rousby accelerated, but the London courts have declined to interfere.

True to the tradition which requires every French Academician when he makes a solemn speech to put a blunder in it, Charles Blanc—Charles Blanc, of all men!—in welcoming Sardou to the assembly of the Immortals, made Moliere play his pieces at the Theatre of the Rue Guenegaud, which was not opened till some months after Moliere's death.

Forty-three English officers who fought at Waterloo still survive, eighteen of whom have, however, left the service. Two of them are Field-Marshals and eleven are Generals. One of the Field-Marshals is Sir William Rowan, who is gratefully remembered as the man who first initiated Americans into the mysterious excellencies of that exquisite morning drink, the John Collins.

A story is afloat about Calcraft's successor, Marwood, getting a salary of £5 a week from the City of London as public executioner, besides from £50 to £100 for every provincial hanging he attends to. It is all bosh. His regular salary—he is not hangman to the Corporation of London—is a guinea a week, with his expenses and a small additional allowance whenever he has to officiate.

In 200 years Paris has only seen three Royal funerals, and of these one was that of the ex-King of Hanover, George V., a few days ago, and another the reinterment of Napoleon in 1840. Louis XVIII. was the only ruler of France that died and was buried in his capital. Louis XIV. and Louis XV. died at Versailles and were buried hastily by night; Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were thrown without ceremony into pits of quick-lime; their son, Simon's little prisoner, Louis XVII., was buried no one knows where; Charles X. and Louis XIX., the phantom King, better known to history as the Duc d'Angouleme, died in exile at Goritz; Louis Philippe expired at Claremont, in England, and Napoleon III.'s remains lie at Chislehurst.

William McPherson, a veteran of the war of 1812-'14, who died, aged 83 years, at Cockeysville, Baltimore County, Tuesday last, was interred wrapped in the American flag that floated over the fort during the memorable fight. The flag originally measured sixty feet long and forty wide, and was substantially made of "old-time" bunting. From time to time strips were torn off for the many persons who wished "a relic of the old flag," so that when placed in the grave it was reduced to the size of about forty feet long and eighteen wide. It was too bulky to find room within the coffin, and consequently it was spread over the lid of the coffin box. He also made the request before dying that a bombshell thrown at Fort McHenry, which he had in his possession, should be placed at the foot of the grave.

DIED AT 1:30 A. M.

Mamie Stevens Went Quietly to Sleep, and Expired.

The Murderer Hears the News with the Greatest Indifference.

He Was Exceedingly Anxious to Know if She Were Conscious.

An Interview with Nellie Warren, the State Street Girl.

Mamie Stevens, the victim of her husband's revenge, began to fail at about 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, and continued to sink rapidly during the night and yesterday. She could partake of no nourishment whatever, and, with the exception of a few drops of iced milk to cool her feverish mouth, nothing passed her lips after Tuesday afternoon, when she drank a small quantity of beef broth, administered with a spoon. Her tongue was parched and swollen, so as to render it an impossibility for her to swallow, and any liquids entering her mouth remained there and strangled her. The room was crowded with visitors all day, and the sidewalk in front of the house was covered with women and children, who displayed the same species of cold curiosity that would be shown at a wedding. Among the ministers who were admitted to the bedside of the dying girl were the Rev. Mr. Walker and her Sunday-school Superintendent, whom she had not seen for three years, and whom, her mother affirmed, she recognized. Several of her old schoolmates also called, and young lady and gentlemen acquaintances of hers,—those who were her friends before she was married,—but none of her gentlemen admirers of a more recent date put in an appearance. She was restless during the forenoon, and frequently tried to speak, while the appealing look which she gave those about her with the only eye which could be opened frequently betokened that she wanted something, though what it could be, her friends could not make out. The only response made to those pleading glances was to moisten her lips and tongue with milk.

NUMEROUS COMMENTS

were passed between those who came to visit her, such as "It is a shame!" "The man who could perform such a cruel deed ought to be hung like Sherry and Connelly!" "Wonder what they will do with him?" etc. At noon she was lying flat upon her back, her breathing was difficult, and she was terribly uneasy; but, by the advice of some one, she was raised to a reclining position, when she at once became easier, and continued so until 3 or 4 o'clock. The poor mother had become worn down with fatigue and watchful suspense, and frequently went to the bedroom to lie down and weep alone. About half-past 2 o'clock Dr. Frazier appeared, in response to a summons from Mrs. Young, and it was arranged that a council of physicians should be held at half-past 4 o'clock.

THE ONLY CHANGE

in the condition of the unfortunate girl during the evening was that, as the hours dragged slowly on, she became gradually weaker. Dr. Landis called twice,—at half-past 8 and shortly before 11 o'clock,—and found his patient sinking gradually to the grave, and without the slightest possible hope of any rally or improvement. At his last visit he found the pulse to be nearly 200, and said that the intermittent stage would probably supervene an hour or two before death. He could not say whether the patient might not survive until morning, or even until noon, for she possessed wonderful vitality and a strong constitution. But inflammation of the tissues and the coverings of the brain had set in, and there was no hope that the poor girl would ever speak again, or tell of the shot which was to end her life. The organs of speech were not paralyzed, but the nerve-centres were impaired, and the power to speak was wanting.

During the early part of the evening the crowd gathered outside the house and spoke in low tones of the tragedy and its victim. Many women sought admission, actuated solely by that morbid curiosity which seems to have so powerful an influence over many of the sex, and these were very properly denied. But in the chamber of the dying girl half a dozen or so of friends and neighbors lent kindly assistance, though it was but little they could do. Morphine had been given during the day, but was discontinued in the evening, and the sufferer lay quietly without it.

NEARING THE END.

Shortly after 12 o'clock it became evident that the end was near. The breathing became more labored and apparently painful, and the hands twitched convulsively. Of all who had been there during the day and evening, only four remained: Mrs. Young, the mother of the murdered girl, and three charitable neighbors, strangers to the family, who had volunteered to keep the last watch. It was a touching sight to see the three ladies busying themselves in the performance of what few little offices they could give to the moribund girl, the sands of whose life were so fast running out.

As the minutes fled the pulse became feebler and more intermittent, the breathing shorter and calmer, and the dying woman seemed as if passing away almost in sleep. The mother broke down utterly a few minutes before the final hour, and buried her face in the bedclothes beside her daughter's form. So gentle was the transition from life to death that even the attentive watchers could scarcely tell when the last breath was drawn. At 1:30 a. m. one of the ladies got a mirror and held it over the face. It was withdrawn undimmed, and then they knew that the hapless girl had gone to meet her Creator.

STEVENS INFORMED.

The reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the County Jail immediately after the girl's death, and passed up to cell 44, in which Stevens is confined. The murderer was asleep, but apparently not soundly, for he woke in a moment when addressed, and raised himself on his elbow.

"Stevens, your wife is dead. She died fifteen minutes ago," said the reporter.

The brutal villain betrayed no sign of emotion or sorrow. All he said was, "Is that so?" and then, after a pause, "That's too bad."

He turned himself on his nervous couch as if to look at his interlocutor, and then said: "You're a reporter, ain't you? What paper are you from?"

He was told, and then, with some slight amount of anxiety in his voice, "Was she conscious before her death?"

"She was conscious of nothing but suffering; she suffered a great deal," was the reply, and again came the rejoinder, "That's too bad." There was no more feeling manifest in the murderer's tone than he might have expressed if the reporter had told him that he was "bridged" or had lost a dollar-bill; and the insensible brute turned round again, wrapped the blankets around his worthless carcass, and composed himself to sleep.

STEVENS.

A reporter saw Stevens yesterday at a time when he was enjoying the privilege of the daily walk around the jail-yard. He was in good spirits, said he had slept well, somebody had sent him in something that he could eat, and, on the whole, he felt considerably better than usual. With apparent cheerfulness he said a friend had just seen him and told him there was a chance of his wife's recovery. The reporter's information at the time would neither enable him to vouch for this nor to contradict it, and the conversation turned to the subject of certain letters produced by "the old woman," and published yesterday, purporting to be signed by "J.," and going to show, in the old lady's estimation, that Stevens was rather intimate with another woman, who was itching to see him and enjoy the delights of his society.

"What do you know about these letters?" asked the information-hunter.

"Nothing at all. I never saw them before, don't know who 'J.' is, and, in fact, don't know what they mean. It's all news to me. I don't know anything about them. And I want to say just here that I have never had criminal relations with any woman since my marriage. I have corresponded with very few people, and I know that I never received any such letters from any woman. The old lady wants to make out a case against me, I suppose, and so she is trying to show that I was intimate with other women. I deny the charge, and say that neither she nor anybody else can prove it."

"But how do you explain the fact that she has sent letters addressed to you, and sent apparently by women about town?"

"Well, it's quite possible that those young fellows that corresponded with Mamie might have written them, addressed them to me, and that they were intercepted by Mamie and the old woman, the object being to set them against me. I know I never received them, and I knew that no woman ever had any occasion to write me such letters. The only explanation I can suggest is, that the young fellows, or perhaps the old woman herself, may have set the job up on me."

"And how about your answering a 'personal' in one of the papers while in Cincinnati, and receiving letters addressed 'Mamie L. Minor,' from a young fellow in Mexico, Ind?"

"I know nothing about any such letters, either, and can only explain them, if at all, as I explained the others."

"Did you ever write to your parents that your wife was dead?"

"I wrote to them, while I was in Cincinnati, and when she had left me and threatened never to have anything to do with me again, that she was dead to me. That was all."

"Did she ever accuse you of being the author of those letters addressed 'Mamie L. Minor'?"

"Never."

"In one of the letters published this morning from Mamie to you, there is a reference to somebody having circulated bad reports about her. Who was that?"

"When I was in Cincinnati I received a note from a Miss Maggie Kelly, a friend of my wife's, living on Congress street, telling me that my wife was going out at night with men, and running about a good deal. I sent the letter back to my wife's mother. I didn't want to have any more correspondence with Maggie Kelly, from whom I had never received a letter before, but when I came up to Chicago I took my wife around to see her, and Maggie Kelly denied that she wrote the letter. I believe, for all that, that she did write it."

NELLIE WARREN.

During the afternoon the reporter called at a house on State street in search of the "Miss Jennie Thompson," to whom it is alleged Stevens paid attentions of a character that do not meet with the approbation of the decalogue. No. 314 State street is up-stairs, and is presided over by a Miss Thompson, a lady of uncertain age and wearing gold-bowed spectacles. She rents rooms, mostly, if not entirely, to young women, whose habits, like their wrappers, are decidedly loose. On the reporter making known his errand there ensued a rustling of stiffly-starched dresses and considerable half-suppressed giggling on the part of a bevy of frowsy-looking girls, whose general get-up indicated that they had not long been out of bed. The proprietress hemmed and hesitated, and finally said there was no such person there. A self-assured young person, with banged hair and sharp-cut features spoke up and said, "Come in; probably I can tell you what you want to know."

The reporter went in, and the young person continued, "I'm the lady they call Miss Jennie Thompson, but that ain't my name. My name is Nellie Warren. But you needn't put that in the paper."

"What do you know about this unfortunate Stevens affair?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"Are you acquainted with Stevens?"

"Yes, I was introduced to him two weeks ago Tuesday night. He came up here with a friend of mine, a Mr. Barber, and drank a glass of beer. Mr. Barber had known Mamie Stevens, I guess, because he asked Stevens how she was, and he said, 'You ought to see my little girl now, you wouldn't know her; she weighs 160 pounds.'"

"Did you ever go buggy-driving with him?"

"Yes, once. The following Monday I received a note from him asking me to go for a drive. I accepted the invitation, and the next evening, which was a week ago Tuesday, he called for me, and we went out to the St. Julian. He asked for a private room, and Johnson wanted to know what he wanted with a private room, and he said he wanted some refreshments, ice cream, and beer. Johnson said he couldn't have any room, and then we left. Stevens was mad. We went to the Park retreat and had something to drink and then we returned home about 10 o'clock."

Without stopping to take breath the sweet creature continued: "I know them Johnsons, and that son-in-law of theirs, Bryson Reynolds, who shot old man Johnson. He stole a watch and chain from me. I suppose it is he who gave it out that my name is Thompson."

"Were you ever called Simpson?"

"No; I guess the Sampson mentioned in the paper is the one who lives on Fourth avenue."

Just then Mr. Barber stepped in, and a general conversation on the merits of the tragic affair took place. Barber stated that he was well acquainted with Stevens, and met him one day about a week or so ago. "Stevens seemed to be much troubled about his wife, and said that somebody had been writing her anonymous letters about himself, charging that he was guilty of adultery. It annoyed him and her, and he had been to see Denny Simmons, the detective, about it. He said he would give $200 to know who did it. 'Yes, said he, 'I guess they were written by some dead beat for whom I've been buying beer, and he thought it would be a smart thing to go back on me.'"

The reporter subsequently visited Denny Simmons, and ascertained that a person answering Stevens' description met him on the street, and spoke about somebody writing anonymous letters to his wife. Simmons being busy at the time, could not stop to listen to the details of the story, and told the man to call at the office. He never called.

A DENIAL.

Stevens denies the story about the visit to the St. Julian in toto. He says he has been there any number of times, when out riding with his wife, but states positively that he never went there with any other woman. When asked if he had ever visited and taken out for a ride any scarlet woman answering to the name and description of the one domiciled at the house on State street, he replied that he had not, and said that there was no woman living who could say that he had enjoyed forbidden relations with her since his marriage. On one occasion, he remembered receiving an invitation from a friend of his, Harry —— (he had forgotten or didn't know his last name), to go up to his house with him on State street, near Jackson, he believed. He went, and met some ladies, whom he supposed to be entirely respectable, having no reason to think otherwise. But he denied in toto, and with great positiveness, the whole story about taking this State-street nymph to the St. Julian, asking for ice-cream, and expressing a preference for a private room. When asked to explain the thing, and account for the woman's apparent lack of any motive for lying, Stevens said he could only explain it on the ground of mistaken identity—that she had gotten somebody else mixed up with him.

AS A BOY.

The members of the firm of Spalding & Merrick, tobacco manufacturers and dealers, say that Peter Stevens was employed by them two or three years before the Great Fire, and remained with them up to the time of the calamity. When with them he was a young boy, 16 or 17 years of age, with fiery-red hair. He was anything but good-looking, but when he began to go out in the society of young ladies he colored his hair black. At that time his name was Peter Steffen, and it was known that he was Prussian. His duties at first were to pack tobacco-boxes, nail down covers, and do any odd jobs of work that might come in his way; but his employers discovered that he had considerable ability,—in fact was a very smart boy, and also that he wrote a splendid hand, and they accordingly elevated him to a position behind the desk, where he was engaged in copying invoices, filling out bills-of-lading, etc. The firm at last suspected that he was not altogether straight and honest, and he was dismissed. Nothing could ever be proved that would indicate that he was not to be trusted, but there were certain suspicious circumstances that raised doubts in the minds of his employers.

A CALL ON THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 3.—In view of the carnival of crime which has long been filling the daily papers with incessant wife-murders and deadly assaults of all descriptions, so that life is becoming the merest trifle, it is time for the respectable and God-fearing portion of the community to express themselves in no uncertain voice. This list of atrocities has reached a climax in the Stevens-Young affair; for, whatever her fault, Stevens is a self-confessed brute, coward, and murderer. If he had even had the manliness to punish some of the men who excited his crazy jealousy, instead of a weak and defenseless woman, he would not have made himself despicable as well as murderous.

But this wild beast will get off, of course. For hasn't he a rich father? And are not the friends of the murdered child-wife poor? And then the poor fellow was "emotionally insane," you know,—crazed and driven desperate by her treatment of him, you know.

The Church is generally and justly regarded as the lover par excellence of good public morals and of the sacredness of human life. How would it do, then, for her to bestir herself against this red-handed contempt for human life? How would it do for her, instead of taking up collections to send missionaries to foreign heathen only, to devote some of them to the swarming heathen at home? How would it do for every minister in this city who has the requisite courage and love of humanity, to stand up and preach a rousing sermon on Thou shalt not kill; and then have the box passed round for a collection to be devoted to the prosecution and conviction of every inmate of Murderers' Row, and particularly the latest addition?

This may seem a novel way of spreading the Gospel of Peace, and would doubtless shock many very estimable people, but it would be practical, because effectual. It would be a kind of home missions to which many would contribute enthusiastically who are not prominent on foreign missionary committees or subscription lists.

JUSTICE.

THE CHICAGO WIFE-MURDERER—HIS CINCINNATI CAREER.

Cincinnati Commercial, July 3.

Peter E. Stevens, who was on Monday arrested in Chicago for the murder of his wife, was three months ago a resident of this city. While here he worked for the Cincinnati Abstract Company, keeping the current work, as it is called, posting the new suits and judgments into the index-books. Neat in his dress and personal appearance, jolly with his tongue, he played a successful *role* as a confidence man among the boarding-house-keepers, saloonists, and tailors. His leisure hours were spent in putting up jobs on people, and his success was so great in this line that his fellow-clerks regarded him with suspicion and fear. He first boarded with Mrs. Vickers, 292 Walnut street, and that lady describes him as a very jealous man, wedded to a young, plump, and pretty child-wife, whom he beat and pounded, locked up in her room, suspected her every motion, and treated cruelly generally. So gross was his abuse that on one occasion the boarders interfered, and the beaten wife was concealed in one of the lodgers' room. She left him on one occasion, but his tears and promises brought her back, only to be made the subject of more abuse and unkindness. He knocked her down with his fist, then said he was sorry, and she immediately dried up her tears and said: "Give me a half-dollar, Pete; I want to get a feather for my new hat." He afterward boarded at Mrs. Wymer's, 69 West Ninth street, and from one of the lodgers there it was learned that he indulged in his beating propensities. Finally, upon his wife's leaving him he fell in with Mr. Broadwell, of the United States Court, who was so taken with his plausible manners and winning ways that he introduced him to his tailors, bootmakers, and tradesmen, much to his sorrow and cost. He even took him in as a room-mate, he agreeing to pay half the rent, an agreement he failed to comply with. Short in stature, with heavy jaws, gray blue eyes, red hair and eyebrows, that he was ashamed of, and always kept dyed black, his appearance was repulsive, although a certain amount of shrewdness and plausibility, in a measure, glossed over his unprepossessing traits and somewhat counteracted their effect. Mr. Schneider, of Ninth and Walnut, at first thought him a model lad, and as such held him up to his sons, but when he left Schneider in the lurch just 80 cents, then Herr Schneider thought he was "not much good." Stevens is a German by birth, resided here from August, 1876, until March, 1878. His face was well known about the Court-House.

THE BIG RACE.

Intense Excitement Over the Louisville Contest To-Day—Suspicion that Ten Broeck's Rider and Trainer Mean to Throw the Race.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—It is almost impossible to picture the excitement which prevails here regarding the four-mile-and-repeat race to be run to-morrow between Ten Broeck and Mollie McCarthy. In regard to the probability of the race occurring as announced, your reporter can only say that although two heavy showers have fallen this evening, the sky is now clearing, and Col. Conley says that if to-morrow is a pleasant day the race will be run even though the track be heavy. The most intense excitement prevails, and the hotels are packed with visitors from every part of the continent, who have come to see the representative horses of Kentucky and the Pacific Slope contend for supremacy. Two things are certain—that the Kentuckians have no doubt of Ten Broeck's ability to defeat the mare, and that they have lost faith in the honesty of Walker, his jockey, and Colston, the colored man who trains the horse. At the track to-day nothing was talked of but to-morrow's race, and Walker, who was present, was told by one excited individual that if he did not win he had better keep his horse on the run and get out of the State as soon as possible, for if caught after defeat he would be hung to the nearest tree. Nor was this feeling confined to one man, but hundreds talked in the same way

So general had the belief become this afternoon that Walker and Colston were going to throw the race, that the Jockey Club has stationed a force of detectives around Ten Broeck's stable, and his owner, Frank Harper, is

SLEEPING BY THE SIDE OF THE HORSE

to-night. Neither the rider or trainer has been permitted to approach the stable since noon to-day, and enough food and water to last until the race is over has been carried in and is guarded. Your reporter talked with Harper this afternoon, but the old man was uncommunicative, and evidently very nervous over to-morrow's race. He did say, however, that Ten Broeck was all right, but denied that he recently ran two miles in 3:34½, as reported.

Winters, the owner of McCarthy, is here, accompanied by quite a delegation of Californians, and all are confident that the mare will win. They hoot at the idea of any crookedness on the part of Walker, but the feeling against him is strong, and it is rumored that he will not ride to-morrow, and that his place will be taken by Kelso or McClellan, both of whom are here. This is the situation of affairs at present, but how it may change with the morning cannot be said. It is generally conceded that in case Walker rides and Ten Broeck is beaten

THERE WILL BE TROUBLE.

The attendance is bound to be immense, as the city is already full of strangers, and every arriving train and boat is bringing hundreds more. Quite a delegation of Chicago sports, headed by Al Smith, Billy Meade, and Tom Wicks, has arrived, and more are due to-morrow. Among the prominent turfmen and others at the Galt House are Addison White, O. B. Polton, New York; G. G. Kimball, California; John Hughes, Georgetown, Tex.; J. P. Sweeney, San Francisco; Dan Zarlan, Vicksburg; Capt. Moore, Crab Orchard, Ky.; C. H. Babcock, N. York; Dr. Bradford, San Francisco; Col. J. S. Raine, Georgia; Col. Johnson, Georgetown, Ky.; Warren Viley, Kentucky; and J. K. Fisher, G. T. Woodbury, E. D. Packard, James March, J. C. Ambler and wife, L. H. Bowers, W. H. Durkee, Henry Holt, J. M. Nickell, Chicago.

THE POOLS.

There was but little pool-selling to-night, but in such as was done TenBroeck was a strong favorite, 100 to 60 being the prevailing figures, although occasionally two to one was given.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 3.—Pools in to-morrow's races sold to-night as follows:

First race, dash 1¼ miles; Harkaway, $260; Dan K, $188.

Second race, dash ¾ mile; Liatunah, $160; Goodnight, $120; the field, $200.

Third race, four-mile heats; Ten Broeck, 400; Mollie McCarthy, 188.

YESTERDAY'S RACES.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—It is estimated that the attendance at the races to-day exceeded 6,000, though it is very probable 5,000 would cover the entire number of spectators, almost all of whom were strangers.

In the first race, dash of one and one-half miles, Harkaway and Belle of Nelson started. The former won with great ease. Time, 2:46¾.

In the second race, three-fourths of a mile heats, Jo Rhodes, Stella, and Glendalia started, each heat resulting in the order named. Time, 118¾, 1:21.

In the last race, dash one and three-fourths miles, Tolono, John R. Sweeney, and Jim Bell started, and the race resulted in the above order. Time, 3:17¼.

The three winners were favorites.

Louisville is ablaze with decorations and wild with enthusiasm over to-morrow's great contest, and the exciting uncertainty of the result renders an excitement never known before, not even when the great Gray Eagle-Wagner contest was raging. Strangers have been pouring in on every train, and thousands more will arrive to-night and in the morning.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—Following are the summaries of to-day's races:

First race, 2:45 class; purse $1,000, divided:

Cleveland	1	1	2	2	2
Mambrino	2	2	1	0	0
Fannie G.	4	4	3	3	3
Lottie	5	5	4	4	4
Kate Middleton	4	3	dis.		

Time—2:39¼; 2:34¼; 2:35; 2:36¼; 2:37¼.

Second race, 2:20 class; purse $1,000, divided:

Lew Scott	2	1	1	2	1
Adelaide	1	2	3	1	3
Little Gipsy	3	3	2	3	2

Time—2:31¼; 2:31¼; 2:28¼; 2:29¼; 2:31¼.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—The July running meeting at Friendship Park opened to-day. Weather warm and clear, track dusty.

The first race, one and one-fourth mile dash, for all ages, had four starters—Indian Boy, Hippograff, Bessie Lee, Miss Brady. Won by Bessie Lee, Hippograff second. Time, 2:23.

The second race, mile dash, for all ages, had five starters—Tom Boston, Moses, Primrose, Lady Clipper, Blondel, and Gov. Hampton. Won by Lady Clipper, Hampton second. Time, 1:49.

The third race, half-mile heats, for all ages, had two starters—Report and Springlet. Won by Springlet. Time, 56; 51.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—Unfavorable weather again compelled a postponement of the races set for to-day until to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Prospects do not favor fine weather, and that the whole meeting will be declared off is not improbable.

ON HIS TRAIL.

Mrs. Holmes Wants to Rescue Her Strayed Spouse.

The Pleasant Dance She Led Him Yesterday—His Final Escape.

A Reporter Called in to Act as a Guardian Angel and Things.

Peregrinations of the Pair—Story of Her Many Troubles.

There was a rustling of female apparel, and a woman dressed in black hurriedly rushed into the office of the city editor, last evening, about 8:30 o'clock.

Her eyes were unnaturally brilliant, and she seemed to be laboring under great excitement. She was rather petite, and her flushed cheeks gave her a youthful appearance that really didn't belong to her.

"Is there a reporter in?" she hurriedly exclaimed, as she sank into a vacant chair.

The city editor answered in the affirmative, and inquired what she wanted.

"I want him to go with me."

"What for?"

"I want to find my husband; another woman has him, and I want him with me. How much will it cost?"

"It will not cost you anything so far as this office is concerned," and a reporter was promptly dispatched to accompany the lady, who started out on her mysterious journey with the rapidity of a man grabbing a stray "fiver" on the curbstone.

"Which way?" said the reporter as he and his guide emerged from the building.

"TO THOMSON'S RESTAURANT,

to see the waiter who gave me a seat at the table at which my husband, the woman, and another man sat."

"But you have not introduced yourself. May I ask your name?"

"Certainly, Mrs. Charles B. Holmes. You have heard of him—a large real-estate man, who was interested in a lot of property at Clarendon Hills. Probably you know him?" and she peered into the reporter's eyes as if she were looking into futurity.

The twain entered Thomson's restaurant, which was nearly bare of guests, for the supper-hour was over, and it was altogether too early for the after-theatre-diners.

Mrs. Holmes called up several of the colored waiters for identification. Finally the one she sought became materialized under a broad-brimmed felt hat.

"Do you remember giving me a seat at a table at which were seated two men and a woman?"

The Fifteenth Amendment grinned all over and answered in the affirmative.

"One of the men is my husband, and he has left me to take up with the woman with whom you saw him."

"Golly, is dat so? I sees dem folks in here quite often—the woman and the bald-headed man," gratuitously added the African.

"Now you see, Mr. Reporter, I've told you the truth so far. Now we'll go and find that woman and my husband. She shan't have him to-night, nor to-morrow. He'll spend the Fourth of July with me."

"Which way?" asked the scribe.

"To the corner of Jackson and State streets," and the reporter's feet had all they could do to keep pace with the active, enthusiastic little woman.

"Tell me something about this husband of yours;

WHAT'S THE TROUBLE?"

"He left me two years ago last February. It was the 8th day of February. He said he had lost all his love for me."

"Where did he go?"

"When he left me he went to live at the Sherman House,—we were then living at 1499 Indiana avenue. He stopped at the Sherman for nearly two years, when he left, and when I've met him he has always told me he was living around restaurants. He told me a lie. He was not living at the restaurants. He has been taking his three meals a day with Mrs. M. E. Sweetland. But she shan't have him if I can prevent it."

"What was the occasion of his leaving you?"

"Well, for some years he had been in financial difficulties, and was always brooding over his troubles. He was largely interested in real estate. Now he is practicing medicine. He studied for two years and was graduated at the Hahnemann College. His office is on the West Side—on Lake street three doors this side of Wood. He complained to some of his friends that when we were keeping house it cost $5,000 a year. I know for a fact that house-rent, and food, and clothing didn't cost more than $1,000. Probably he was keeping up two establishments, and the other one cost the most. Why, will you believe it, a short time before he left he gave me a 50-cents to run the house from Monday to Friday afternoon, and then he got mad because the table wasn't just as good as he thought it ought to be; and, besides, we had a servant-girl who was troubled with the tooth-ache, and on that day she had taken too much chloroform, and wasn't able to work, and I had to roast some coffee and fix it up for the girl, and it was two hours before we brought her to. He would insist on keeping this girl, when I knew we couldn't afford it, and he promised to pay her $4 a month, and he was owing her $48, and this, you know, made the girl saucy, and she wouldn't do as I told her. We had a colored boy to take care of his horse. I had a horse which I had raised from a colt, and I sent him out to pasture at Clarendon Hills, and the horse died, and Mr. Holmes wouldn't tell me anything about it for three weeks, and don't you think that that was a burning shame?"

The reporter held his breath, faintly responded in the affirmative, and asked what had the colored boy to do with it?

"Oh, yes, as I was telling you, it was the colored boy who got the chloroform for the girl, and I picked up a stick and told him that if he ever did so again I would give him a whipping."

By this time the reporter and the husband-hunting lady had reached the building on the southwest corner of

STATE AND JACKSON STREETS.

"Come this way," said she, marching with a rapid stride to the Jackson street entrance.

"How far up?"

"The third floor."

She did not walk up-stairs. She raced, and the reporter slowly followed.

The third floor obtained, she quickly walked to the door of Room 8 and knocked. There was no response.

The door of the adjoining apartment was opened in response to a gentle tap, and a woman's head emerged therefrom. She did not know whether Mrs. Sweetland was in or not.

A footstep was heard in the hall, and presently there entered on the scene another female. It was not Mrs. Sweetland. It was a lady who bore "the uncommon name of Smith," as she remarked when introduced to the reporter.

To her said Mrs. Holmes: "Mrs. Sweetland and my husband have not yet returned."

"No, ma'am."

"What time do you expect them?"

"I don't know."

"You can tell Mrs. Sweetland for me that I've brought over a reporter, and she had better settle this thing to-night. I want her to let my husband alone, and she must swear before a Justice that she'll have nothing more to do with him. You know what you told me this evening?"

The mention of the reporter's presence put Miss Smith on her guard, and she replied that she didn't know nothing. However, she promised to convey the message left with her.

Mrs. Holmes then turned on her heel and started down stairs. The reporter followed, and, on joining her on the sidewalk, the conversation about the alleged moral eccentricities of her husband was renewed.

"WHO IS THIS MRS. SWEETLAND?"

"She is an artist, and is now learning to paint on china."

"That's not what I mean. What do you know of her history?"

"When we lived at the City Hotel, on the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, before the fire, she and her son were boarding there."

"How old is her son?"

"I should judge about 23 or 24."

"Then she's in the neighborhood of 45,—fair, fat, and forty?"

"No; she is a homely woman, and probably 44 years old."

"Well, what about her?"

"She told me she had left her husband because he brought another woman into her house, and insisted on keeping her there. How this woman, who knows what it is to have a family broken up, should insist on robbing me of my husband, is more than I can understand. She and her husband were divorced, and he married a beautiful girl in Newark. My husband has been carrying on with this woman for a long time. Why his office-boy picked up in the waste-basket a lot of letters written by her to him, and he was in the habit of carrying notes backward and forward. Yes he's got some of the letters home."

"Let us have the letters by all means. There is no credence so good as documentary. Where does Willie, this office-boy, live?"

"I don't know, but I can find out by going down on Twenty-ninth street. He don't live far from there."

The reporter chartered a barouche, and, telling the driver to hurry, the twain were soon whirled to the residence of Mr. Charles A. Warner. He was at prayer-meeting. After consultation, it was resolved to await his return.

Mrs. Holmes drew from a capacious pocket

A ROLL OF MANUSCRIPT,

and passing it to the reporter, said, "Read that, and then tell me if any newspaper sensation is made of this affair, will it hurt my case."

The reporter perused the document. It was a copy of the answer filed by Mr. Holmes on the 29th ult. in answer to her bill of March 2 for $10,000 for maintenance and alimony.

E. B. Sherman is the legal parent of the bill, which is filled with a legal surplusage longer than the Book of Genesis, and not half so interesting. It admits the facts of the marriage and the cohabitation from December, 1854, to February, 1876, but denies that he left without any cause on her part, and charges that she conducted herself in an imprudent, unfaithful, and her conscientious manner, and alleges that the separation was caused by her fault and misconduct. She hurled accusations and epithets at him and frequently reproached him in such a manner that his self-respect could not stand it. She was angry, unreasonable, and unjust, and her violent and improper language made life a burden for him. "By means of the thousand methods which a woman, subject to fits of passion and swayed by petty malice, understands so thoroughly and uses so skillfully, she perpetrated on him an exquisite and refined species of cruelty almost impossible to endure." This he alleges continued for several years previous to the separation in 1876. He swears he tried to keep peace in the family on account of his daughter, and had always tried to provide a comfortable and happy home, and bore with more than Christian fortitude her freaks of passion. He once gave her five acres of land worth $5,000, which she exchanged for the house at No. 1499 Indiana avenue. He had always been a kind, faithful, etc., etc., and instead of his deserting her, she actually deserted him. According to his story, he was the sober, hard-working Rip Van Winkle, and she was Gretchen, and, like Gretchen, she ordered him out of the house, or, rather, she wished a wish that he would change his boarding-house. This, he charges with awful solemnity, she did two months before he skipped out. She said so a score of times during those eventful two months. Finally the invitation became very pressing, you know, and he concluded to get out. He said once gone he should never return, to which she replied "You can't come back if you want to." Then said he, "If you need any assistance let me know, and I'll give it to you," and she hurled back at him the last straw, "I don't want your assistance, and wouldn't accept it. I am able to take care of myself." After he had packed up his few shirts and things, and was going away, his daughter begged her mother not to send him away. So did Minnie Van Winkle. She wouldn't listen to her. Thus did Rip's wife, and out into the desolate, cold, cold world he went. He pronounces all her asseverations of undying love to be a fraud; and although she has since requested him to return, he says no, having accepted the banishment as final.

He insists that he is not worth $100,000, as alleged by her, or anywhere near it; denies that he made the statement that he had corraled $20,000 by a sharp trade, and resents the imputation of being an extravagant liver. Last April he went into bankruptcy, gave up everything to his creditors, and now lives and keeps up a doctor's office on the princely income of $10 a week. Werefore he prays in the usual manner that the Court grant him the best of the suit.

After the reporter had finished he categorically asked Mrs. Holmes about it, and she explicitly denied that there was any truth whatever in the different assertions.

Mr. Warren came in about this time, and was pounced on for the address of that precocious office-boy, Willie Mayer. He didn't have it, but thought that he could produce the boy, which he did in about ten minutes. In reply to several queries, he stated that he did not have any of the letters in his possession, and never had, but he had read some of them from Mrs. Sweetland to Mr. Holmes, but their contents he did not remember. He could only recollect that he had carried letters back and forth between the two three or four times a day.

"WHAT DO YOU WANT TO GET HOLMES BACK FOR,

anyhow?" said Mrs. Warren.

"Because I love him, and I am determined that woman shan't have him."

"When did you begin watching him?" suggested the scribe.

"Last February. I have only followed him on six occasions. Twice I sat up and watched him as late as 12 or 1 o'clock. I saw him go into Mrs. Sweetland's room, but I did not see him come out, and I have learned enough to satisfy me that he stays there continually. On two other occasions I followed him up, and then I ceased. But yesterday, when I read the accounts of the Stevens affair, it seemed to me that I must go and find my husband and win him back. Yesterday I wandered all over the West Side in search of his office, and it was only after a tramp of fully ten miles to-day that I succeeded in finding it. I got there in the afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock. He was sullen and didn't want to talk, but I wouldn't give up. About 4 o'clock he said he had to go and see a patient, and hoped I would go home and leave him. I said no. I stuck to him. He started out to find his patient as I supposed, but he walked me up one street and down another, through alleys, and around corners. Finally when he saw that I wouldn't quit, he changed his mind, and said he was going down-town. I told him I would go too. Then we got on the car and he paid the fares of both, though when he first started out he didn't have a cent. When the car reached Clark street, we got off, and then he tried to dodge me by going into stores, railroad offices, and other places having two entrances. Finally he dodged up into the Methodist Church Block on the dead run, I after him as fast as I could go. Then he disappeared in the barber shop below. On the first floor is a railroad office. I went in there and got a boy to go into the barber-shop and inquire for Mr. Holmes. The boy did so, and found that he was half undressed and preparing to take a bath. He wanted to know why the boy came after him, and on being told that a lady wished to see him, said: "Just so; ain't there

NO WAY IN WHICH I CAN GET RID OF HER."

The boy gave it up and reported. Mrs. Holmes waited for some time, but her husband did not tarry so long. He skipped out unseen. It was then a few minutes after 6, and her woman's wit divined that he would steer straight for supper. She accordingly made a rapid march for the Sweetland stronghold. And here's where she used a little diplomacy. She hunted up Miss Smith, who superintends the boarding arrangements of the building, and proposed to take day board,—price, $4.50 per week. Did she have many boarders? No, not many; none outside the building, as the dining-room was on the second floor. Who were her boarders? There were Dr. Charles B. Holmes, Mrs. Sweetland, her son, and several others. Just then the servant came to announce supper. Mrs. Holmes thought it was now or never, and so pulled the trigger. "I would like to see Dr. Holmes." "I'll see if he is in Mrs. Sweetland's room." Mrs. Smith departed, returned, and said they were not in. Mrs. Holmes wouldn't have it; she knew better, and remarked that if it was a public table she would go in, sit down, and wait for her better-half and his accomplice. They, however, knew a trick worth two of that. While she sat, they went out. But she was not left. She had given a man 10 cents to watch things. He saw the Doctor, the madam, and the madam's son come out, turn towards Dearborn street, and thence to Thompson's restaurant. He lost no time in conveying the information, and Mrs. Holmes once more started on the war-path. When she reached Thompson's she told the sable attendant to give her a seat at a table at which there were seated two gentlemen and one lady. The party had finished their meal, and, as she sat down, her husband rose as if to go out.

"Wait for me, Charley," said she to her husband in her blandest style.

"Good evening, Mrs. Holmes," said Sweetland *fils*, extending his hand.

"No, sir; not from you."

"Don't you think, Mrs. Sweetland," said she, "after what you know and have suffered from the breaking up of families, that it is not right to break up my family?"

There was no reply to the conundrum, and Mrs. Holmes joined her husband, leaving the mother and son to do the best they could.

Holmes again tried to shake his wife, but she wouldn't let go. Her tentacles were upon him, and she said he should not "go back to that woman this night," or the Fourth, either.

The Doctor made no reply, but kept walking. He turned the business portion of the city into a Rosalind's bower for the express purpose of tiring out and bewildering his wife, but she stood up to the rack bravely. Alleys, courts, and arcades were rapidly traversed. Buildings with two or three entrances were explored in the dark, and the chase was vigorously kept up. Going up into one building she tripped on the steps, and she came near losing sight of him. The lost time she made good and kept up the pursuit. Again she met with a similar mishap. Finally she saw him enter a building on Clark street, not far from Monroe. He went to the second story in the dark. She followed. He climbed to the third, and she stopped. The janitor came along, and from him she learned that he had not left. She went went out on the sidewalk, and meeting a policeman stated her grievance. She wanted her husband, and did not propose that the other woman should have him. Not being a disorderly case, he understood nothing about it further than to caution her not to make any fuss. After watching and waiting a few minutes longer, she took her departure, went back to where she had left her spies, paid them off, and then hurriedly ran to this office, as was narrated in the beginning.

She says she will; he says he won't. "Who'll win?" is the riddle which only time can solve.

CRIME.

THE CAMDEN FIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—No trial that has occurred in Pennsylvania or New Jersey for years has excited more interest than that which closed in Camden to-day with the conviction of Benj. Hunter, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, for the murder of his creditor, Armstrong, a music publisher, whose life Hunter had insured for $26,000. The defense was ably conducted by Mr. Robeson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, and it was supposed that Mr. Robeson's unexpected eloquence had made some impression on the jury, but a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree" was rendered this evening, after a very short absence of the jury from the court-room. The confession of Thomas Graham, the apprentice whom Hunter hired for the commission of the crime, settled the matter; but the Prosecuting Attorney says he expects to hang Graham too. This evening Graham was interviewed. The self-confessed hired assassin was stretched at full length on his little iron cot, with his back toward the door. Upon hearing the knock he quickly turned and lay on his other side, his head elevated on his bent arm, and his face bearing an interrogatory expression as he gazed at the visitor.

"Sleepy, Tom, just about dozin' a little?"

"Yes."

"Well, it's all over. Have you heard it?"

"Yes," replied Graham quietly, although not unconcernedly. "The women who are ironin' out there told me about fifteen minutes ago. I didn't hear it till then. The jury weren't long about it, were they?"

As he made this query he substituted the pillow for his arm, as a support for his head.

"But, then," he continued with a slight yawn, as he stirred his body a little to make his position more comfortable, "I suppose they'll try to get him a new trial, or take the case to the Supreme Court."

"And that Court won't sit till November next," remarked the visitor.

"In that case, then, he'd have a good little spell to think over matters," was Graham's reply as the semblance of a grim smile overshadowed his features, and he began to doze.

Hunter received the verdict with very little emotion, and gave no sign of excitement beyond a sort of choking motion of his threat. He is very widely known and influentially connected, and every effort will be made to save his neck from the gallows.

HANGING TOO GOOD FOR HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—An unusually horrible and atrocious murder case is on trial in the Criminal Court here, John Cordry, a brutal-looking mulatto being charged with the murder of his white mistress, Nellie Clarke, once a comely and respectable woman. The murder took place April 26. On the night of that day, according to the testimony of witnesses, Nellie Clarke came to Kate Seymour's house, on St. Charles street, bleeding from the left ear, a colored woman named Pinky Daniels having knocked her down in the alley. About fifteen or twenty minutes later John Cordry came in and asked Minnie Squires for his wife. Nellie Clarke had told the latter that, if Cordry came and inquired for her, to tell him that she was not there. Minnie Squires now told Cordry that his wife was not there. He replied "You —— —— —— she is there." Cordry made for the hallway, and Minnie beckoned to Nellie to get out of the way. Before she could get out of the back room Cordry grabbed her. He jumped across the bed and knocked her down twice on the bed, striking her about the face. While he was beating her on the bed Minnie Squires ran in and said: "John, don't hit her," when he said to her: "Get back, or I'll beat you!" She got back, and he continued beating her. He then picked her off the bed and kissed her, asking her: "Are you going home, Nellie?" She replied: "No, I won't, John." He said, "Why?" to which she said, "Because I am afraid that you will beat me to death." Then he struck her with all his force with his fist in the middle of the forehead, knocking her down speechless, and, while she was down in this condition, he jumped on her prostrate body with his heel and stamped on her with the heels of his shoes. She did not move or groan, and Cordry got another colored man to help carry her home. One witness testified that, as he stamped on her, he exclaimed, "There, you ——, I'll fix you!" The woman died immediately. There is no doubt Cordry will hang.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3.—Daniel Sullivan, a watchman at a cut a few miles west of Green River, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was killed on Monday in his house, where he lived alone, by some unknown persons, supposed to have been tramps. Sullivan had been paid three months' wages by the Paymaster, who passed there a day or two before the murder. This money, about $150 in all, is missing. Sullivan had been in the employ of the Union Pacific a number of years as section boss, and later as a watchman. He formerly resided in Michigan.

DOOMED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—The Governor has thus far declined to interfere in the case of Burkalow, who is sentenced to be hanged at Vienna, Johnson County, on Friday, and, as the Executive left to-day for Hoopeston, where he is to deliver the Fourth-of-July oration, and does not return until the 5th, it may be set set down that Burkalow will certainly be hanged on Friday.

THE NAYLOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, July 3.—Since the dispatch last night two more men accused of complicity in the murder of Eugene Naylor, named Michael McDonald and Peter Keefer, have been arrested and lodged in jail here. There is but one more accused of the crime, and officers are out after him, with every prospect of catching him.

PARDONED.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—William J. Abrams, who was connected with the notorious Mrs. Clem for the murder of Jacob Young and wife in 1867, and who has been in State Prison on a life sentence since 1869, was to-day pardoned by the Governor.

THE DE MURSKA TROUPE.

The De Murska Troupe (Mlle. De Murska, soprano; Brignoli, tenor; Makin, baritone; and Susini, basso) will give two performances at Haverly's next week. On Monday evening they will perform "Don Pasquale," with De Murska as *Norina*; Brignoli as *Ernesto*; Makin as *Dr. Malatesta*; and Susini as *Don Pasquale*. On Tuesday evening two acts of "Don Pasquale" will be given, and Mlle. De Murska will also sing the "Mad Scena" from "Lucia," and the "Shadow aria" from "Dinorah." The sale of seats will commence to-morrow morning at the box-office of the theatre.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—A few days ago Mr. W. H. Johnson, a prominent flour-dealer of Marietta, O., came to this city accompanied by his wife, the latter going to Cleveland the next day. A day or two afterward Mr. Johnson took passage on the steamer Emma Graham, with a view of returning to Marietta. He was last seen at a point a few miles above Wheeling. Telegrams were received from Marietta to-day making inquiries concerning his whereabouts, his friends there thinking he was still in Pittsburg. The officers of the boat, supposing he had reached Marietta safely, were astonished at the news of his disappearance. A search was made of the state-room occupied by Johnson, and a valise, pair of boots, felt hat, and a coat belonging to him were found. In the pockets of the coat were found checks and other valuable papers, but no money. He was a man of good habits, not addicted to drink, and the cause of his disappearance is a mystery. His friends scout the idea of suicide, and maintain that he was robbed of his money by some one on the boat and afterward thrown in the river.

CASUALTIES.

AWAY WITH THE FROG!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3.—About 11 o'clock this morning, in the transfer and freight yard of the Vandalia Line, close by the river in East St. Louis, Mike Roach, the Yardmaster, was engaged in switching some loaded cars, and, while riding on some cars that were in motion, he attempted to dismount, when his boots were caught in the guard-rail of the frog. He stumbled and fell under the car, and was dragged for more than two car-lengths along the track. The heels of his boots were severed from the soles, and were found at the guard-rail. Roach's neck was broken, and he no doubt suffered severe internal injuries. His head was smashed at the crown and blood flowed freely from the wound. His face and especially the nose, were disfigured and bruised, and his countenance was covered with blood. When picked up he was dead. The body was placed upon a board, and ice laid around it, and an old tarpaulin thrown over it. It was then transferred to a car, and conveyed to the relay depot, where a coffin was procured to which the corpse was transferred. The coffin was placed on a light wagon and taken to the dead man's home. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 3.—David Trumbull, who rowed No. 7 oar in the recent Yale-Harvard race on the Thames, and Col. Charles M. Coit, Treasurer of the Chelsea Savings Bank, Norwich, were drowned in New London harbor this afternoon. A little son of Colt's fell overboard from the yacht and his father and Trumbull sprang after him. The yacht hove-to as soon as possible, and the child was taken on board by his uncle who was in the boat. Before she could round again both men sank.

HUNTSVILLE, Ont., July 3.—Two girls, Willimena Hammond and Mary Murton, were drowned last evening while bathing.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 844 at 8:38 last evening was caused by a fire in the three-story brick building, No. 265 Division street, owned and occupied as a furniture factory by Rieke Bros. & Co. The fire originated in or about the engine-room from unknown causes. Damage to building and stock by fire and water, $600, covered by policies in six companies for $1,000 each.

AT BOGGS, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—An incendiary fire burned a large portion of the town of Boggs, Butler County. Loss about $30,000; but little insurance.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Country Banks Beginning Again to Rediscount.

The New Policy of the Bank of England---The Gold Supply Decreasing.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, and Irregular---Wheat and Corn Stronger.

Hogs Lower---Provisions Decline, but Close Firm.

FINANCIAL.

The country banks are beginning to send in small amounts of paper for rediscount. Farmers are borrowing to pay harvest expenses, and the country banks are transferring part of the load to their city correspondents. The currency orders were light, New York exchange was weaker, and sold between banks at 50@60c per $1,000 premium. Banks doing a Board-of-Trade business report an increased demand for loans with which to carry the large stock of provisions accumulating here. Otherwise the general condition of affairs remains the same. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent. Outside borrowers, with first-class security, can obtain accommodation at 4 per cent on call, and 5 per cent on time. The clearings were $3,200,000.

THE POSITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Something of a flutter has been created among the banks of London by the announcement that the Bank of England would hereafter discount for its exclusive customers at a rate below its "minimum" rate. Several meetings of the London Clearing-House have been held to decide what course should be pursued in view of this apparent disposition of the Bank of England to wake up and do business on more elastic and modern rules than heretofore. The Bank of England has imperceptibly sunk into an isolated position in the British money market. With characteristic British tenacity it has adhered to practices that long ago lost their meaning. The Bank of England used to rule the money market in the same way only that the barometer rules the weather, but lately it has not been as much as it used to be of a barometer. The agitation of its competitors upon the announcement of a change in its practice of discounting is due to their recognition of the fact that the Bank of England needs only a little vigor and a few new strokes of policy to make itself the most powerful of all the banks in the world. Its recent abandonment, in favor of its exclusive customers, of a separate bank rate, is one of such strokes of new policy, and the payment of interest on deposits would be another that would add immensely to its business, and cut deeply into the profits of some of the banks that have grown rich while the Bank slept on its customs. The notion that the Bank of England is a public institution whose most important functions are to issue circulating notes and keep the reserves of the other English banks is not sound. The Bank's position as an issuer of notes is regulated by contract with the Government, and by act of Parliament, and neither that office nor its position as the holder of bank reserves prevents it from operating with perfect freedom in the discount market. Its Directors, however, have chosen to occupy a false position in this matter, and, as a consequence, the bank has lost the making of a large amount of profits. If they now choose to pursue a more active and profitable course no one can object. They have simply to keep themselves in readiness, like any other bank, to repay on demand their deposits, whether made by individuals, the Government, or other banks.

THE GOLD SUPPLY DECREASING

The returns from the gold mines of America and Australia received up to the end of the first half of the present year are made the basis of a statement by the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the gold supply of the world is falling off. The gold product of the American mines for 1878 will be little, if any, less than that of last year, but with the Australian mines the case is different. Their product is decreasing to an extent that will make the gold product of 1878 $85,000,000, or $5,000,000 less than that of 1877. The following shows the gold supply since 1848:

Year.	Supply.	Year.	Supply.
1848	$67,500,000	1864	$113,000,000
1849	87,000,000	1865	130,700,000
1850	93,200,000	1866	122,200,000
1851	120,000,000	1867	114,000,000
1852	193,700,000	1868	109,700,000
1853	155,000,000	1869	106,200,000
1854	127,000,000	1870	106,900,000
1855	135,000,000	1871	107,000,000
1856	147,600,000	1872	99,600,000
1857	133,300,000	1873	97,200,000
1858	144,600,000	1874	90,800,000
1859	144,900,000	1875	97,500,000
1860	119,300,000	1876	90,000,000
1861	113,800,000	1877	90,000,000
1862	107,800,000	1878	85,000,000
1863	107,000,000		

The present rate of production is not half that reached in 1852. The population and business of the world and the demand for gold in the arts have increased much more rapidly than the supply of gold has decreased, so that the proper relation of gold to business was being impaired in both directions at the same time. The familiar argument used to dispute this position is that Clearing-Houses and banks, and the credit system, have economized the use of gold, and more than made good the decrease in supply. But can the bank and credit system, in the face of the world-wide panics that have followed its introduction, be rightly set up as satisfactory?

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS.

The general course of our import trade at New York for the second quarter of each of the last three years can be seen in the following table:

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Books	$249,402	$312,237	$275,718
Buttons	274,624	442,805	719,634
Cheese	109,622	98,822	86,974
Chinaware	188,637	170,932	145,433
Cigars	405,393	304,210	369,035
Coal	35,879	36,254	69,242
Coffee	6,219,300	12,040,510	8,188,435
Cotton	101,685	63,914	95,751
Earthenware	408,139	422,705	376,415
Furs	572,195	681,815	886,352
Glass plate	504,335	462,525	220,017
India rubber	750,545	1,077,146	677,776
Indigo	237,453	841,706	359,104
Leather and dressed skins	781,934	953,013	694,600
Undres'd skins	1,658,772	2,899,447	2,363,752
Liquors—Brandy	250,105	254,012	129,150
Metals—Copper and ore	20,454	99,690	50,304
Iron, bars	110,460	184,935	267,948
Iron, pig	179,927	107,969	37,110
Iron, sheet	4,218	23,415	6,135
Lead	175,231	264,175	5,351
Spelter	8,410	9,913	7,098
Steel	184,925	204,245	162,956
Tin, slabs	248,978	421,637	261,323
Tin, plates	1,266,671	1,460,589	1,237,802
Zinc	39,881	19,422	9,893
Molasses	1,339,800	1,599,331	1,174,486
Oil—Linseed		3,143	880
Paper stock	797,330	839,797	515,931
Salt	173,890	165,023	132,415
Sugar	17,740,705	26,145,450	17,012,170
Tea	2,502,627	2,024,252	1,875,580
Watches	236,041	165,580	175,085
Wines—Unsp'	523,001	517,320	471,162
Wool and waste	623,800	791,523	774,825

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.

The failures in New York in the six months ending June 30 were unusually heavy. The number of failures in that time, 514, was more than half as large as the number for the entire preceding year, 847, and the liabilities for the half-year were $39,030,795, against $51,687,000 in the whole of 1877. At the same time, the failures of the month of June are less than those for the month of May. The figures for June are fifty-four failures, with liabilities of $4,312,000, while in May there were ninety-five failures, with liabilities of $4,686,306.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINING MARKET.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 26 says:

There have been some desperate attempts to get up a rally in some of the low-priced Comstock shares during the past few days, but with comparatively barren results. Crown Point was raised from $5.00 to $7.00, and Belcher from $4.00 to $5.50, but both fell off this morning. Ophir was comparatively neglected, and the price for a week has ranged from $47.00 to $49.00. Julia was active this morning, but at lower rates, being $1.00 off from yesterday. California has been weak for the past three days, with sales this morning as low as $15.75. Street rumors say the next dividend will be only $1.00, and offers to sell it at $1.50 per share are free. The Nevada Bank has been loaning $15.00 on the stock; no one has been called upon for more margin, but hereafter only $10.00 will be loaned.

MINES TURNING OUT MORE GOLD AND LESS SILVER.

Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The world may now stop fretting about the excess of silver. The Bonanza mines reduce their production one-half. With regard to other silver mines, the stringency of money forbids assessment for further exploration for the present, and generally there have been exposed such systematic imposition upon shareholders, and such frightful demonetization by gambling in silver stocks, that for a long time to come enterprising new silver mines may be regarded as "played out." Gold mining will show a large increase of production on account of doubling the water supply from the last rain season.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yesterday's sales were:

	Shares.	Price.
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	100	$1.40
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	350	1.35
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	250	1.30
San Juan (San Juan, Col.)	300	.85
San Juan (San Juan, Col.)	200	.80
Estella (San Juan, Col.)	350	1.25
Estella (San Juan, Col.)	100	1.30
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	500	1.05

The Board has adjourned until Monday, July 8.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Coin was 100⅛@100¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 99¾@99⅞c on the dollar in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates current in New York and Chicago were:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486	488½
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95½	95¾
Holland	39½	40¾
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81, ex int	107¼	107⅝
United States 5-20s of '65, ex int	102¼	102⅝
United States 5-20s of '67, ex int	105⅝	106
United States 5-20s of '68, ex int	107¾	108¼
United States 10-40s	109	109⅜
United States new 5s of '81	106⅞	107¼
United States new 4½s	104¼	104⅝
United States new 4 per cent coup., ex int	100⅛	100⅜
United States currency 6s	120⅝	......

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*104½	*105½
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*104½	*105½
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*106½	*107½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*104½	*105½
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)	*98	......
City Railway (South Side)	150	......
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
Traders' Insurance Company	....	....
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	....	150
West Division Railway 7 per cents	....	*108¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Gold opened and closed at 100⅜, with sales in the interim at 100¼. Carrying rates, 1. Borrowing rates, ½, 1, and flat.

Governments were generally firm.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were steady.

Stocks were strong, with an advance of ⅛@1⅛, the latter Northwestern common. Lake Shore, Pittsburg, St. Paul, and Western Union were prominent in the upward movement. Final sales were at the best prices, with but few exceptions. Transactions were 108,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwestern common, 13,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 2,000 Pittsburg, 4,500 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 1,100 Ohios, and 6,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Customs receipts, $206,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $784,000.

Clearings, $10,000,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485½.

Sight exchange on New York, 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81, eq. in	107⅝	New 4½s	104⅝
C'p's, '65, new, ex. in	102⅝	New 4 per cents, ex. in	100⅜
Coupons, '67, ex. in	105⅝	10-40s, reg	109
Coupons, '68, ex. in	108	Coupons	109¼
New 5s	107⅝	Currency 6s	120⅝

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	88⅝	C. C., C. & I.	25
Quicksilver	12	New Jersey Central	38½
Quicksilver pfd	30¾	Rock Island	117½
Pacific Mail	17⅝	St. Paul	53⅛
Mariposa	101	St. Paul pfd	83
Mariposa pfd	101¾	Wabash	18⅜
Adams Express	102½	Ft. Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	92½	Terre Haute	1½
American Express	47	Terre Haute pfd	2
United States Express	47	Chicago & Alton	78⅞
N. Y. Central	108⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie	16⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7¾
Erie pfd	30¾	D., L. & W.	59⅝
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	25
Michigan Central	66⅜	Missouri Pacific	1
Panama	126	Chicago, B. & Q.	107¾
Union Pacific	64⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	11¼
Lake Shore	59⅛	C. P. bonds, ex. in	105⅜
Illinois Central	84⅛	U. P. bonds, ex. in	106
Cleveland & Pittsburg	80⅞	U. P. Land Grant	107¾
Northwestern	50⅞	U. P. Sinking Funds	103
Northwestern pfd	76⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	36	Virginia, new	21
Tennessee, new	34	Missouri, ex. in	104
Virginia, old	20		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Gold, 100⅜@101⅛.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 3.—Consols, money, 95 13-16; account, 95 15-16.

Reading, 18½.

United States Bonds—'67s, 107⅝; 10-40s, 110¼; new 5s, 108⅜; 4½s, 106¼.

Erie, 16¼; preferred, 32.

LONDON, July 3.—TALLOW—38s@38s 3d.

ANTWERP, July 3.—PETROLEUM—29s.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, July 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-ninth st, 88 ft e of Calumet av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated July 2 .... $1,600

Indiana av, 328 ft n of Thirtieth st, e f, 21 11-12 x170 9-12 ft, improved, dated July 3 6,000

George st, 100 ft w of Carpenter st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated May 31 625

Evergreen st, 355¼ ft e of Robey st, s e f, triangle of 97x130 9-10x87¾ ft, dated July 1 2,100

West Jackson st, 120¾ ft w of Ashland av, s f, 20x90 ft, improved, dated July 2 5,000

West Twelfth st, n e cor of Canal st, s f, 22½x100 ft, improved, dated July 3 6,200

Division st, 181 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 22x150 ft, improved, dated July 2 4,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lill av, 113 2-10 ft w of Seminary av, s f, 48x124¾ ft, dated July 2 .... $1,184

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Gordon st, 296 ft e of Union st, n f, 25x126¾ ft, dated June 3 .... $560

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for July delivery on the leading articles for two days past:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Mess pork	$9.10	$9.17½
Lard	6.70	6.72½
Shoulders, boxed	4.60	4.60
Short ribs, boxed	5.50	5.50
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	90	90¾
Corn	37	37¼
Oats	23⅝	23¾
Rye	47	48
Barley	48	48
Live hogs	3¾@4¼	3⅝@4
Cattle	2 @5¼	2 @5¼
Gold	100.62½	100.62½
Consols	95 15-16	95 13-16
Sterling exchange	485½	485½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The corresponding date twelve months ago was a holiday:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	5,572	......	6,664	......
Wheat, bu	41,192	......	34,048	......
Corn, bu	234,682	......	489,660	......
Oats, bu	62,739	......	41,416	......
Rye, bu	2,001	......	......	......
Barley bu	400	......	1,250	......
Grass seed, lbs	10,250	......	7,339	......
Flax seed, lbs	22,190	......	45,170	......
B. corn, lbs	1,000	......	20,360	......
C. meats, lbs	178,400	......	132,000	......
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	......
Beef, brls	4	......	11	......
Pork, brls	......	......	1,010	......
Lard, lbs	278,855	......	859,450	......
Tallow, lbs	41,210	......	......	......
Butter, lbs	158,055	......	193,070	......
D. hogs, No.	......	......	......	......
Live hogs, No.	25,348	......	3,492	......
Cattle, No.	1,817	......	215	......
Sheep, No.	227	......	......	......
Hides, lbs	74,725	......	71,490	......
Highwines	......	......	......	......
Wool, lbs	352,667	......	356,340	......
Potatoes, bu	2,590	......	28	......
Coal, tons	12,326	......	974	......
Hay, tons	50	......	10	......
Lumber, m. ft.	7,750,000	......	1,716,905	......
Shingles, m.	7,136,000	......	831,500	......
Salt, brls	80	......	2,637	......
Eggs, pkgs	239	......	23	......
Cheese, bxs	3,108	......	2,135	......
G. apples, brls	39	......	......	......
Beans, bu	400	......	47	......

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 3,441 bu wheat, 639 bu corn, 359 bu oats, 534 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 1 do, 1 car rejected, 41 cars No 1 hard wheat, 8 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 2 soft spring, 3 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected (82 wheat); 49 cars high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 2 cars new mixed, 144 cars and 9,600 bu No. 2 corn, 96 cars rejected, 7 cars no grade (300 corn); 21 cars No. 2 white oats, 17 cars and 3,500 bu bu No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (39 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 3 barley. Total (428 cars), 187,000 bu. Inspected out: 5,720 bu wheat, 432,867 bu corn, 23,142 bu oats, 453 bu barley.

The Board of Trade and Call Board have adjourned for the remainder of the present week. Trading in grain futures is not allowed by the rules of the Board of Trade before Monday next, and deliveries on contracts cannot be made prior to that date without the mutual consent of the parties to the contract.

The production of proof spirits in the First District of Illinois for the twelve months ending with May 31, 1878, was 8,428,355¼ proof gallons; of which 1,984,235 gallons, or 23½ per cent, was exported.

St. Louis was excited on the subject of wheat prices yesterday, quotations being advanced about 3c per bu. They put July up to 86¼c, and some of the folks there seemed to be apprehensive of a still further advance. St. Louis operators seem to have been playing a bluff game, seeing which of them would dare to sell at the lowest figure; and a reaction is but natural.

A gentleman who ought to know states that he does not believe the farmers in the interior of Missouri have been willing to sell their wheat at 60c per bu. He says the millers of his acquaintance have not paid less than 65c for good wheat, and found not too many willing sellers at that figure.

The leading produce markets were fairly active yesterday, and irregular in nearly the same directions as the previous day. Hogs were lower, and provisions easier in sympathy. Wheat and corn were again stronger, with some signs of a squeeze in the former for this month. Rye was firmer in company with the above-named cereals, and other grain was quiet. The receipts of grain were not large, and the shipments fair in volume.

Dry goods were in fair demand for the time of year, and were held with the same steady firmness that has characterized the market for several weeks past. The market for standard cotton productions unquestionably occupies a very strong position. Stocks are reduced to very satisfactory proportions, and, if the fall trade meets expectations, an advance in prices may safely be counted upon. Groceries continue in good demand, and for most lines the market maintains a fairly firm tone. Sugar is the most active and the firmest article in the list. That prices have not further advanced is surprising in view of the moderate character of stocks and the continued heavy demand. Coffees do not show much action but holders show more confidence. Rice, teas, sirups, etc., were held at very full prices. There was a well-sustained inquiry for fish, and excepting family whitefish, which were quoted down to $1.75@1.90, previous prices were fully sustained. Dried fruits remain dull and weak. In the butter market there was fair activity at full prices. Cheese was firm in sympathy with New York and Liverpool. No changes were noted in bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood. Oils were in fair request, with a decline in miners' oil, the only change noted.

The cargo lumber market was fairly active yesterday and steady. The offerings at the sale-docks were fair, and about half the fleet was sold before night. The yard market was quiet. Drugs and chemicals were steady, with the demand light, being limited to the filling of small country orders. The sales of wool were again fair, and the country markets were reported active at recent prices. Broom-corn and hay were dull. Seeds were inactive and easy, the late varieties being easier, as the trade is about over. Green fruits were in good supply and lower, the most marked decline being in cherries, which were unusually plenty. Poultry and eggs declined under free offerings.

Lake freights were active and steadier, at 1¼c on oats, 1½c on corn, and 1¾c on wheat to Buffalo by sail. Room was taken for about 490,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steadier, at 6c for corn and 7c for wheat to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 8½c for corn to New York and 9½@10c for do to Boston.

Rail freights were advanced 1c per 100 lbs to the seaboard. They are now quoted at 16c to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do on fourth class. The agents of the Vanderbilt roads have also received instructions "for the present" not to insist on the switching charges for grain cars loaded at the elevators.

Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs.

BARLEY.

A good authority says the barley crop in the Northwest is in splendid condition. The acreage is smaller than in 1877, but the grain is full of vigor, and promises a large yield. Unless injured by showers during harvest time, the barley crop bids fair to be an average one in regard to quantity and quality, but not anywhere near as heavy as that of last year, which was largely in excess of requirements. The Southern crop of winter barley is above the average in volume, and some dealers think it may come in competition with the Northern variety in the local market. Kentucky barley has sold here at 52c, and the Cincinnati market is now quoted at 50c. The barley crop of California is about double that of 1877, and fine in quality as usual. Prime bay brewing barley is now offered in Chicago at $1.05 per bu delivered. The outlook for the Canadian crop is supposed to be fair, the acreage being less than last season.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

July 3.—Receipts—Flour, 8,544 brls; wheat, 49,050 bu; corn, 119,050 bu; oats, 5,155 bu; corn meal, 280 pkgs; rye, 4,610 bu; pork, 277 pkgs; beef, 2,780 pkgs; cut meats, 2,622 pkgs; lard, 2,863 pkgs; whisky, 506 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 151,000 bu; corn, 126,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the amount of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending June 29, 1878.	Week ending June 30, 1877.
Flour, brls	80,000@85,000	*100,000@105,000
Wheat, qrs	190,000@195,000	295,000@300,000
Corn, qrs	295,000@300,000	195,000@200,000

*Sacks.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active in the aggregate and easier, in sympathy with a less firm tone in the foreign markets, which appear to be weakening under the same cause that keeps down the market here,—a larger run of hogs than is desired by holders of product already manufactured. Hogs were quoted 10@12½c per 100 lbs lower yesterday, and not a few feared that they will be still weaker because too numerous during the holidays. This caused holders for August to be free sellers of pork and lard early, but the market afterwards rallied, and was relatively firm at the close.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active and irregularly easier. The market declined 10c per brl early, but closed 2½c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 21,250 brls seller August at $9.07½@9.30, and 7,000 brls seller September at $9.25@9.45. Total, 28,250 brls. The market closed firm at $9.12½@9.20 cash; $9.12½@9.15 seller July; $9.22½@9.25 seller August; and $9.37½@9.40 seller September.

Prime mess was steady at $9.00@9.12½, and extra do at $8.75@9.00.

LARD—Was generally tame, though moderately active, and declined 5c per 100 lbs, but closed the same as Tuesday afternoon. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $6.70; 500 tcs seller July at $6.72½@6.75; 6,500 tcs seller August at $6.75@6.85; and 3,250 tcs seller September at $6.85@6.95. Total, 10,500 tcs. The market closed firm at $6.70@6.75 cash; $6.70@6.72½ seller July; $6.80@6.82½ seller August; and $6.90@6.92½ seller September.

MEATS—Were quiet and averaged easier early, short ribs selling at a slight decline, in sympathy with pork and lard, but became firmer towards the end of the session, though the export demand was very light. Sales were reported of 55 boxes shoulders at 4⅝c; 500,000 lbs short ribs at $4.25 seller July; $4.25@4.30 seller August; and 150 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9½c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$4.45	$5.37½	$5.37½	$5.50
Boxed	4.60	5.50	5.50	5.62½
August, boxed	4.65	5.60	5.60	5.72½
September, boxed	4.75	5.70	5.70	5.85

Long clears quoted at $5.20 loose and $5.37½ boxed: Cumberlands, 5½@6c boxed; long-cut hams, 8¾@9c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9@9½c for 16 to 15 lb averages; green hams, 7¾@8c for same averages; green shoulders, 4c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 6@6¼c for short ribs, 6¼@6½ for short clears, 9@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@6¼c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess' $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@21.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was easy at 6⅝@6¾c for city, and 6¼@6⅝c for country, with sale of 200 brls city at 6⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and firm. There was very little demand, but the strength in wheat made holders firmer in their views, particularly as it was reported that country millers are unable to obtain much old wheat, and some of them are running very light in consequence. Sales were reported of 75 brls winters on private terms: 430 brls springs at $4.30@4.90; 100 brls do patents at $6.45; 25 brls superfines at $3.00; and 100 brls rye flour at $2.75@2.80. Total, 730 brls. We quote the market nominal at the close at $2.50@3.50 for fine, $3.25@3.75 for superfines, $3.75@4.25 for extras, and $4.50@5.75 for double extras, with $6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands.

BRAN—Was moderately active, with little change in prices. Sales were 70 tons at $9.25 per ton on track and the same free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger. The market for this month advanced 1⅛c, and closed ⅝c above the latest quotation of Tuesday, while next month's deliveries were firmer, but not so strong as July. The British markets were firmer on cargoes. New York was held higher, and our receipts were again small, with a good demand for all the spot wheat offered, which put cash No. 2 up to 1⅛c premium over July. The wheat was ostensibly wanted for shipment, but some parties professed to think the call was artificial, as it was difficult to obtain the same prices for winter as for spring. Still there is no doubt that the lower prices have called out a demand, as a good deal of wheat will yet be wanted by consumers before the new crop is available, and appearances indicate that there is not much more old wheat to come forward. The shorts for this month were afraid that the market has been too much oversold, and next month advanced in sympathy, as a good many operators were anxious to be mentally at peace during the unusually long holiday term. Still the higher prices brought out more sellers, and the whole improvement was not sustained. Seller July opened at 90¼c@90⅜c, sold at 90⅝c, advanced to 91⅛c, and declined to 90¾c at the close. Seller August sold at 82⅝@83⅛c, closing at the inside. Seller September sold at 81c, and the year at 80c. Spot No. 2 spring closed at 92⅛c, and No. 1 commanded a premium of about 1c over No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at 93c; 15,400 bu No. 2 do at 92@92½c; 1,400 bu No. 3 do at 81c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 72@98c. Total, 19,200 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was in fair demand and firmer, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 1,400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 92½@93c; and 4,800 bu by sample at 94@98¼c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in moderate request for lots in store, and slow on samples. Sales were 10,000 bu No. 2 red seller July at 89½c; 25,000 bu do at 90¼c; and 400 bu by sample at 93c on track.

CORN—Was active and stronger, advancing ⅜c per bu, and closing ⅛@¼c higher than the preceding afternoon. London was firmer on cargoes, and New York was strong, while our receipts were much smaller than the previous day, disappointing many who had expected a great rush of corn that would otherwise have come in during the holidays. The shipping demand was very good throughout and for all grades, while the continued cold weather was accepted as a reason for further fears that the coming corn crop will not be all that the fancy of the bears has painted it. Hence a fair demand for futures. Seller July opened at 37⅛c, sold at 37c, advanced to 37⅜c, and closed at 37¼@37⅜c. Seller August sold at 37¼@37⅝c, closing at 37½@37⅝c. Seller September was quiet at 37⅞@38c. Spot No. 2 closed at 37⅛c, and high-mixed at 37⅜c. Spot sales were reported of 50,400 bu high-mixed at 37¼@37½c; 1,200 bu new do at 36c; 800 bu new mixed at 36½c: 400 bu white at 28c; 193,800 bu No. 2 at 37¼@37½c; 36,000 bu rejected at 34½c; 1,200 bu white do at 38c; 16,000 bu by sample at 32½@35c on track; and 3,200 bu do at 34½@35½c free on board cars. Total, 303,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and steady. The receipts were small, and car-loads were in request for shipment, while futures were sparingly dealt in, the offerings and demand both being moderate. No. 2 sold at 23⅝c. July was quiet at 23¼c. August sold at 22⅝@22¾c, and September at 22⅝@22¾c. Samples were in fair request. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 white at 24@25½c; 10,600 bu No. 2 at 23⅝c; 9,600 bu by sample at 23@27c on track; and 27,000 bu do at 23¼@30c free on board. Total, 50,400 bu.

RYE—Was in better request for shipment, and No. 2 advanced 1@1½c. Futures were quiet at former figures. August was offered at 46c and July sold at 47c. September was quoted at 47c sellers. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at 48@48½c; 3,600 bu by sample at 47@50c on track; and 400 bu do at 50c free on board. Total, 5,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive and nominal. July was quoted at 48½@49c, August at 50@50½c, and September at 66c. The low grades were quoted at 35c extra 3, 32c No. 3, and 29c feed. No. 2 was about 48½c. Sale was reported of 400 bu by sample at 36c on track.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 45,000 bu at 90⅝@90¾c for July and 82½c for August.

Mess Pork—Sales 750 brls seller September at $9.42½@9.45.

Lard—250 tcs at $6.82½ for August.

After the call, a moderate business was done on the curbstone. Wheat was firmer, selling at 90¼@90⅝c for July, and closing at the outside. August sold at 82⅝c.

Corn was firm at 37⅝c for August.

Charters were made for 165,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was a free shipping and local demand for good to fancy grades, and the market again presented a steady and firm tone. Low and medium qualities were receiving but little attention, but they were not pressed to sale at any concession from previous asking rates, holders not standing in fear of any further shrinkage in values. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery, 16@19c; good to choice dairy, 12@15c; medium, 9@11c; inferior to common, 5@8c.

EGGS—Were slow at 9½@10c. The offerings were fair, and dealers were trying to prevent an accumulation.

FISH—There was a good general demand and a pretty steady range of prices, a further slight decline in family whitefish being the only change noted. Mackerel of all grades are in light stock, while of No. 1 and extra there is an actual scarcity. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.00@3.10; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $2.20@2.30; mackerel, extra, per ½-brl, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 shore, $9.50@9.75; extra mess, $11.50; No. 1 bay, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay, $6.75@7.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $5.50; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.80@1.90; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.25@1.30; large family kits, $1.05@1.10; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; summer-cured do, $5.00; Labrador herring, split, brls, $6.75@7.00; do, round, brls, $5.25@5.50; do, ½-brls, $3.00; Holland herring, $1.15; smoked halibut, 7@8c; scaled herring, ⅌ box, 30c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—None of the features of the market were materially different from those prevailing for a number of days previous. Trade is dull, and there is little likelihood of any immediate improvement; consequently prices remain easy. One of our leading jobbers has just received two car-loads of California layer raisins, cured by the Alden process. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5@6c; figs, layers, 9@14c; Turkish prunes, 8½@10c; raisins, layers, $1.75@1.85; London layers, $2.10@2.20; loose, Muscatel, $2.10@2.15; Valencia, 8@8½c; Zante currants, 5@6½c; citron, 16@17c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; New York and Michigan, 4½@5c; Southern, 3@3¾c; Ohio, 3½@4c; peaches, unpaired, halves, 4½@5c; do quarters, 4¼@4½c; raspberries, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 23@24c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 20@21c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 12@13c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; Texas pecans, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 4¾@5c; Tennessee do, 5½@5¾c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were plenty and generally lower. The offerings of cherries were very heavy, and prices were lower with a fair inquiry. The cherries came from the neighboring farms. Berries were slow and lower under liberal offerings. Strawberries, Michigan, 75c@1.00 per case of 16 boxes; raspberries, red, $1.50@1.75 per case of 16 boxes; do black, $1.50 per case of 16 boxes; early Richmond cherries, $1.00@1.25 per bu; blueberries, $2.00@2.50 per bu; blackberries, $1.25@1.50 per case; plums, $1.50@1.75 per case of 24 boxes; peaches, 50@75c per box; new apples, 30@60c per box; oranges, $8.25@9.00 per box; lemons, $5.50@6.50 per box; bananas, $2.00@2.50 per bunch; pineapples, $2.00@2.50 per doz.

GROCERIES—Business continues good, with prices well sustained all around and generally firm. Sugars continue in brisk demand and display great firmness, holders feeling confident that prices must soon advance. Coffees remain without action, but show rather more firmness than of late, the finer grades especially. Rice is strong, owing to scanty supplies. We repeat our quotations of Tuesday, as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 7¼@8½c; Louisiana, 7¼@8¼c; Rangoon, 6¾@7½c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 25@27½c; choice to fancy Rio, 18¾@19½c; good to prime, 17@18c; common to fair, 15½@16½c; roasting, 14@14½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10⅜@10⅝c; crushed, 10⅜@10½c; granulated, 10@10¼c; powdered, 10⅛@10⅜c; A standard, 9¾@9⅞c; do No. 2, 9½@9⅝c; extra C, 9@9¼c; C No. 1, 8¾@8⅞c; C No. 2, 8½@8⅝c; yellow, 7¾@8⅛c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 45@48c; California silver drips, 52@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 38@40c; extra do, 42@45c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 33@38c; black strap, 29@30c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 5½c; Blue Lily, 5½c; White Lily, 5¾c; White Rose, 5¼c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5½c.

HAY—Upland prairie sold at $7.00@7.50, and No. 1 timothy at $8.50.

HIDES—Were quiet at 7½c for light and 6½@6¾c for heavy.

OILS—Jobbers had nothing new to report. Trade was satisfactorily active for the time of year, and prices again ruled steady, except for miners' oil, which was quoted down to 53c. Following is the list: Carbon, 110 degrees test, 11½c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg, 14½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 18½c; Michigan, legal test, 22½c; Elaine, 19½c; extra winter lard oil, 62c; No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 51c; linseed, raw, 58c; boiled, 61c (5 brls 1c less); whale winter-bleached, 63c; sperm, $1.50; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 95c@$1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil 50c; Straits, 53c; miners' oil, 53c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced 28 deg., 20@25c.

POTATOES—Were in fair supply and request at $1.50@1.75 per brl.

POULTRY—The offerings were liberal and the market easy, the demand being only fair. Old chickens were quoted at $2.50@3.00 and springs at $1.75@2.75 per doz. Turkeys were quiet at 7@8c.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy sold at $1.22½. Clover was quoted at $4.00@4.35, and flax at $1.25@1.26. Millet and Hungarian were dull and weak, and low grades sold at 35@37½c.

WHISKY—Was in fair demand, with no change in price. Sales was reported of 150 brls on the basis of $1.06 per gallon for raw. Alcohol for export was nominal at 33@33½c, delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was in fair request and steady. Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 21@23c; fine do, in good condition, 19@21c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub-washed, 30@37c; Colorado fine and medium, 23@26c; do coarse, 15@18c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,817	23,327	227
Tuesday	4,188	25,348	1,531
Wednesday	3,500	19,000	700
Total	9,505	67,675	2,458
Same time last week	8,579	65,400	3,262
Week before last	13,508	55,871	2,722
Shipments—			
Monday	215	5,692	.....
Tuesday	662	3,492	.....
Total	877	9,184	.....

CATTLE—The market was very dull for all grades of cattle, and was generally lower. First and second-class beeves being in scanty supply about held their own, but for all descriptions below choice sellers found it impossible to realize except at a reduction from the prices of the day before of 10@15c. There was nothing resembling activity in the demand from any source, and notwithstanding the fact that the receipts fell within very moderate limits there were more cattle than could be disposed of even at the modified prices. The few extra lots offered were taken by exporters at $5.00@5.30. There were two sales at the latter figure, 60 head, averaging 1,564 lbs, by Groves Bros., and 24 head, averaging 1,533 lbs, by James Jackson—both to Lingham. There were a number of sales of good to choice droves, averaging from 1,200 to 1,550 lbs, at $4.25@4.80, but the larger part of the sales were at prices ranging downward from $4.20. Stockers, native, butchers', and Texas through cattle sold principally at $2.50@3.25. The market closed hard with a good many left over.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
24	1,533	$5.30	34	1,325	$4.20
60	1,564	5.30	17	1,314	4.15
33	1,533	5.12½	64	1,281	4.15
25	1,555	5.00	16	1,370	4.20
20	1,508	5.00	17	1,470	4.25
29	1,540	5.00	52	1,217	4.10
37	1,343	4.85	54	1,263	4.05
14	1,589	4.80	11	1,144	4.05
50	1,441	4.75	80	1,363	4.05
16	1,520	4.80	34	1,182	4.05
15	1,483	4.80	33	1,115	4.00
33	1,446	4.70	17	1,082	4.00
60	1,407	4.60	17	1,132	3.90
26	1,276	4.30	18	1,133	3.90
16	1,295	4.30	18	1,131	3.90
60	1,302	4.50	17	1,204	3.85
46	1,280	4.30	61	1,058	3.62½
15	1,364	4.30	14	1,014	3.50
48	1,387	4.40	41	928	3.25
17	1,370	4.30	11	972	3.12½
38	1,347	4.45	85 Texas	952	3.10
17	1,271	4.37½	108 Texas	918	3.10
47	1,430	4.30	27	800	3.00
30	1,332	4.30	44 Texas	890	3.00
32	1,294	4.25	67 Texas	783	3.00
38	1,170	4.25	20 Texas	735	3.00
20	1,231	4.25	13	916	2.87½
20	1,195	4.25	12	809	2.80
18	1,286	4.25	23 cows	650	2.75
27	1,250	4.25	21 cows	948	2.70
16	1,395	4.25	11 calves	165	4.25

HOGS—Yesterday witnessed another hard market for sellers. The arrivals, though some 6,000 head less than for the day before, considerably exceeded the number looked for, to-day being the "Fourth," and, added to the 10,000 or more which were left over from Tuesday, swelled the supply to excessive proportions, and gave prices another downward "whirl." Opening sales were at 5@10c off, and the forenoon was not far advanced before holders found it expedient to further reduce prices to the extent of 5c, making a reduction for the day of 10@15c, and since Monday of 25c per 100 lbs. Most of the sales were at $2.75@3.95. Closing quotations were at $3.70@3.90 for light weights and mixed packing hogs, and $3.85@4.00 for fair to choice heavy shipping lots. The market closed weak, with fully 12,000 hogs left in the pens.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	309	$4.15	40	163	$3.90	43	291	$3.90
24	274	4.00	30	277	3.90	70	296	3.85
62	282	4.00	65	185	3.90	36	279	3.85
49	281	4.00	125	236	3.90	26	308	3.85
162	274	4.00	54	274	3.90	30	272	3.85
51	261	4.00	31	283	3.90	57	249	3.85
65	259	4.00	74	186	3.90	30	256	3.85
110	230	4.00	20	218	3.90	62	136	3.85
110	219	3.95	34	195	3.90	41	273	3.85
131	189	3.95	142	191	3.90	142	191	3.90
24	197	3.95	36	203	3.90	60	231	3.80
72	181	3.95	47	151	3.90	50	227	3.80
57	197	3.95	47	180	3.90	32	281	3.75
52	180	3.95	35	190	3.90	23	258	3.75
55	198	3.95	35	189	3.90	27	261	3.75
51	185	3.95	59	228	3.90	34	242	3.75
21	207	3.95	41	277	3.90	26	233	3.70
23	184	3.95	35	192	3.90	60	124	3.70
54	200	3.95	39	175	3.90	78	157	3.60
51	193	3.95	43	268	3.90	52	178	3.60
49	189	3.95	78	250	3.90	23	275	3.60
39	201	3.95	34	201	3.90	22	187	3.55
52	177	3.90						

SHEEP—Were dull and slow at $2.50@3.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice grades. There was but a limited demand either from shippers or the home trade.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 3.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,160 for two days, against 2,100 same time last week; market dull at about Monday's prices; ordinary to good native steers, 8@9¾c to dress 55@56 lbs; poor and common, 7@7½c to dress 54@55 lbs; extra and fancy, 9¾@10c to dress 56@57 lbs; exporters took 600 at 8½@10c to dress 55@57 lbs; offerings not closed out.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,400 for two days, against 6,200 same time last week; sheep ruled dull at about former figures, or 3½@4¾c; ordinary to good lambs off more than ¼c; closed weak at 4½@6c.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,400 for two days, against 10,500 same time last week; a car load of rough Ohio hogs sold yesterday at $4.40 per 100 lbs. None sold alive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,376; total for the week, 5,576; fair shipping demand; sales choice steers at $4.85; good shippers, $4.50@4.75; medium, $4.20@4.25; light butchers', $3.85@4.15; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 9,700; market dull and lower; Western sheep, $3.25@3.50; choice, $3.80; lambs, $4.75@5.40; four cars unsold.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,715; total for the week, 6,595; market dull and declining; Yorkers, $4.10@4.25; heavy, $4.15@4.25.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—CATTLE—Butchers' stock fair demand; fair to choice steers, $3.25@4.15; do cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; grass Texans good demand, $2.00@3.30; do cows, $2.00@2.90; shipping grades very slow; scarcely anything doing; receipts, 1,700.

HOGS—Dull; light shipping, $3.65@3.90; packing, $3.80@3.90; butchers' to extra, $3.95@4.10; receipts, 4,700.

SHEEP—Unchanged; good to choice muttons in fair demand at $3.35.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 3.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 357 head, all for this market; total for two days, 1,112; no through stock; market active and nearly all sold, selling at last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 495; total for two days, 1,760; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10; Philadelphias, $4.50@4.60.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 700 head; total for two days, 3,500; selling at $3.00@3.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—HOGS—Quiet, but steady; common, $3.50@4.00; light, $4.00@4.25; packing, $4.15@4.35; butcher's, $4.35@4.45; receipts, 1,671; shipments, 375.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was fairly active yesterday, and steady. The rest of the fleet arrived, and the offerings early numbered about 26 cargoes, of which half were sold to the city dealers. Piece stuff was steady at $8.25, common inch at $9.00@10.00, and the better grades were quiet at $11.00@12.00. Sales: Cargo schr Duncan City, from Duncan City, 140,000 ft Norway strips at $9.00, 80,000 ft Norway timber at $8.00, 70,000 lath at $1.25; schr Ironsides, from Oconto, 230,000 ft, largely boards at $10, 50,000 lath at $1.25; barge Mary Amanda, from Spoonville, 180,000 ft common strips and boards at $10.25, lath at $1.25, pickets at $6.00; schr B. Parsons, from Manistee, 70,000 ft 2x10 and 2x12, soft and cover, at $9.50, 150,000 ft joists and scantling at $8.25; schr Amoskeag, from Manistee, 160,000 ft piece-stuff at $8.25, mill tally; schr Iver Lawson, from Muskegon, 80,000 ft common inch at $9.87½, 100,000 ft Norway piece stuff largely 16 ft at $7.87½.

The yard market remains quiet. The small order business was up to the average in volume, and the price-list was usually adhered to.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 3.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 52s; Western, 47s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 29s; short ribs, 30s; long clear, 27s 6d; short clear, 30s 6d; shoulders, 27s 6d. Hams, 51s. Lard, 35s 3d. Prime mess beef, 72s; India mess, 84s; extra India mess, 90s. Cheese, 46s 6d. Tallow, 37s 3d.

LONDON, July 3.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat steady. Corn rather easier: 22s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat firmer. Corn firmer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; the Continental demand continues; fair average No. 2 spring, 42s; fair average red winter, 45s; fair average California, 48s@48s 6d; corn firmer; fair average American mixed, 23s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slightly better. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 38s 6d@39s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s@22s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French quiet. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 6,000 qrs. Weather in England showery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 11d; Club, No. 1, 10s 8d; Nos. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 6d; old, No. 1, 27s 9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 36s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—COTTON—Steadier; 6 3-16@6¼d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 35s 8d. Short rib middles, 28s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 46s.

PARIS, July 3.—Rentes, 114f 42½c.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quoted higher; market quiet and weaker; sales 389,000 bu, of which 151,000 bu were for prompt delivery, including 4,600 bu amber Western at $1.12@1.13; 11,000 bu ungraded red Western at $1.08@1.11; 28,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee spring at $1.07; 8,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota spring; July delivery, at $1.06; 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.03@1.03¼. Corn in request for export and on speculative account at an advance of 1@1½c per bu; sales 534,000 bu, of which 214,000 bu were for early delivery, including mixed Western ungraded at 42@46½c; white Western at 52½c; yellow Western at 46@47½c. Barley quoted as before. Oats in less demand; sales 46,000 bu, including White Western 12,600 bu at 32½@37½c; mixed Western 7,000 bu at 30@32½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 31c; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 31@31½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in less demand for early delivery at easier prices; sales within a range of $10.12½@10.37½ for forward delivery here; Western mess dull, with July options quoted nominal; August, $10.15; September, $10.25; October, $10.30; November and December nominal; sales of 250 brls August at $10.00; 500 brls October at $10.30. Bacon inactive. Western steam lard in slack demand for early delivery, and weaker in prices; sales 150 tcs prime at $7.12½; 75 tcs off grade at $6.00@7.50; for forward delivery here in light demand, with July option quoted at $7.05; August, $7.12½; September, $7.20 asked; October, $7.30 asked; December, $7.40@7.50; seller the year, $7.05@7.12½; sales 250 tcs July option at $7.05; 1,250 tcs August at $7.12½; 750 tcs seller September at $7.20@7.22½; refined in fair demand, and for the Continent quoted for early delivery at $7.40@7.50.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—In moderate request.

SUGAR—Raw in fair request and quoted firm.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.07½ cash.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights moderately active: for Liverpool, engagements of 16,000 bu grain at 6½d per sixty lbs; 2,000 brls flour through freight at 2s 6d per brl; 56,000 bu grain at 7d per sixty lbs; for London, by steam, 32,000 bu grain in bags at 8d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 3.—COTTON—Dull, at 11 7-16@11 9-16c; futures, July, 11.52c; August, 11.54@11.55c; September, 11.21@11.22c; October, 11.05c; November, 10.91@10.92c; December, 10.90@10.91c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 8,500 brls; super State and Western, $3.00@3.35; common to good extra, $3.95@4.30; good to choice, $4.35@5.75; white wheat extra, $5.80@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.00@5.75; St. Louis, $3.90@7.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 49,000 bu; ungraded spring, 92@98c; No. 3 spring, 93@96c; No. 2 spring, $1.02½@1.04; No. 1 spring, $1.06@1.07; ungraded winter red Western, $1.08@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.10@1.11; ungraded white, $1.10@1.13; No. 1 do, $1.18; No. 2 amber, $1.08. Rye—Market dull; Western, 55@61c; State, 60@62c. Barley nominally unchanged; malt do. Corn active; a shade higher; receipts, 119,000 bu; ungraded, 41@46½c; steamer, 44½@45½c; No. 2, 45½@46½c; Kansas, 46@46½c; yellow Western, 46@47½c; white Western, 52c. Oats steady; receipts, 51,000 bu; No. 2, 30@30½c; do white, 33c; No. 1, 31c; do white, 36@38½c; mixed Western, 30@32½c; white Western, 32@38½c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but steady; inferior Rio, 12c. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅜c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but unchanged; united, 95½@96½c; crude, 6½c; refined, 10½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 7c.

RESIN—Market dull at $1.45@1.50.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 29c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10@10½c.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 19½@21c.

WOOL—Quiet, but firm at 28@43c; pulled, 18@37c; unwashed, 10@30c; Texas, 12@37c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; mess, $10.12½@10.37½. Cut meats quiet; long clear middles, 5¾c; city do, 6@6¼c. Lard—Market dull; prime steam, $7.12½.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged; Western, 6@20c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.07½.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet and unchanged; ingot lake, 16½@16⅝c; American, $15.00@17.00. Iron—Russia sheeting, 10½@11c.

NAILS—Cut, $2.30@2.40; clinch, $4.25@5.25.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3.—FLOUR—Quiet; supers, $2.50@3.00; extras, $3.00@4.00; Minnesota family, $4.50@6.00; common extras, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm: Western red, new, 96@97c; do old, $1.00@1.05; amber, $1.05@1.10; white, $1.16. Corn steady; yellow, 45c; mixed, 43½c. Oats quiet but steady; white Western, 30@32c; mixed do, 28@30c. Rye quiet at 54@58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork, $10.75. India mess beef, $17.00. Lard steady; butchers', $6.75; kettle, $7.75.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Firm.

PETROLEUM—Weak; refined, 10½c; crude, 8½@8¾c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—FLOUR—Firmer; not quotably higher.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western spot easier; futures firmer and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.06@1.06½; July, $1.03¾; August, $1.02 spot, $1.01¾ bid. Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot and July, 46¾c; August, 47½c; September, 48¾c; steamer, 41c. Oats dull and lower; Western white, 33c; do mixed, 28½@31c. Rye dull; good to prime, 54@58c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; choice Western, 10@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 10½c; crude, 8½c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.09.

RECEIPTS—700 brls flour; 24,000 bu wheat; 32,000 bu corn; 2,500 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—6,000 bu wheat; 62,500 bu corn.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; superfine, $3.25; XX, $4.00; XXX, $4.25@5.00; high grades, $5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm at 49c. Oats firmer at 38c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, weak, and lower at $2.20.

HAY—Firmer; prime, 13c; choice quoted at 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $10.25. Lard firm; tierce quoted at $7.25@7.75; keg, $8.00@8.50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 5¼c; packed, 5½c; prime, 5½c; clear rib, cured, 6¾c; clear, 6⅞c. Hams—Market dull; sugar-cured, 11@11¾c, as to size.

WHISKY—Market dull; rectified, $1.04@1.06.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½@17½c in gold. Sugar quiet, but firm; common to good common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7¼c; prime to choice, 7¾@8¼c; yellow clarified, 8½@8⅝c. Molasses—Common, 25c; fair, 25@28c. Rice scarce and firm at 6¼@7½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—FLOUR—Lower; fall extra, $2.90@3.10; XX, $3.60@3.85; family, $4.35@4.50.

COTTON—Steady; middling, 11c.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 3 red, 86¾c cash; 84½@86c, closing at 85c, July; 83@84c, closing at 83½c, August; No. 4 do, 78c. Corn higher; 33¾@33⅞c cash; 33⅛@33⅜c July; 36c August. Oats easier; 23½@24½c cash; 22½c September. Rye higher, 46c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; $9.45@9.50 delivered. Lard nominal. Dry salt meat—No movement; very little inquiry; sale this evening of sides to arrive at 5¼c. Bacon quiet at $5.25, $6.00, $6.12½@6.15, and $6.25@6.37½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,700 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,400 bu; rye, 100; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,300 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 100 bu; oats, 100 bu; rye, 100 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 3.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ¼c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 97c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 96½c; July, 96¼c; August, 84½c; September, 83c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 83½@85c. Corn in fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 37@37½c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 23¾c. Rye quiet but steady; No. 1, 48c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, cash, 61½c; July, 62c; August, 63½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork, $9.25 cash and July. Prime steam lard, $6.75.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 1¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

The Board adjourned until Monday morning.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 3.—FLOUR—Market dull; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.25; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.00; No. 2, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $5.25@6.00; St. Louis, $5.25@6.00; Minnesota, $6.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn—Market dull; mixed and yellow, 47@51c; steamer, 46c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 35½@36½c; No. 3 do, 33@34c; mixed, 32@35c.

WOOL—Very fair demand for domestic wool, and steady; firm for all desirable grades; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 35@38c for No. 1, X, XX, and above; 34@35c for good average lots of Michigan and Wisconsin; 37½@45c for washed combing and delaine; and 27@31c for unwashed, including Kentucky.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 3.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.06 asked; $1.05 bid; extra white Michigan, $1.08¾; amber Michigan, spot, $1.03; July, 97c; August, 94½c; No. 1 red winter, $1.05; No. 2 do, spot, $1.01; July, 94½c; August 93. Corn firm; high-mixed, 39½c; No. 2 spot and July, 38½c; August, 39½c; rejected, 36½c; Kansas corn, 38½c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2, 26c; white, 28c; Michigan, 26c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, none.

TOLEDO, July 3.—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.06; extra white Michigan, $1.08; amber, $1.03; No. 2 red winter spot, $1.01; July, 94c; August, 92½c. Corn dull; No 2 August, 40c asked.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—COTTON—Market steady at 11c.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; red, 75@80c; amber and white, 80@90c. Corn in fair demand; white, 43c; mixed, 41c. Oats—Market dull; white, 30c; mixed, 29c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $10.25. Lard quiet, but steady; choice leaf tierce, $8.00; do kegs, $9.00. Bulk meats quiet at $5.25@5.75; clear rib, $6.00. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $5.75; clear rib, $6.20@6.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10¾@11½c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.05.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3.—HOGS—Firmer; choice $4.00@4.05; common, $3.75@3.90; receipts, 2,400.

FLOUR—Steady; fancy, $5.25@5.75; family, $4.50@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, old, 96c@$1.00; new, 88@90c; August, 83@85c. Corn firm; 34½@35c. Oats quiet but steady at 24@25c. Rye—No. 2, 41@42c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 5¼@5⅝c. Lard, 6⅞c. Hams, 9@9½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 3.—COTTON—Dull at 11½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; new, 60@89c. Corn dull at 40@41c. Oats quiet at 26@29c. Rye quiet at 56@57c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $10.00. Lard quiet; current make, $6.80; kettle, $7.25@7.75. Bulk meats dull at $5.00, $5.65, and $5.75. Bacon steady, with fair demand at $5.75, $6.25, and $6.50.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand at $1.05.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 52@54c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 3.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 6,500 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.03. Corn dull; nominally 40½c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats nominally 28c for No. 2 Chicago. Rye and barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—FLOUR—$5.00@5.25 for white.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; extra, $1.08¼@1.08¾; No. 1 white, $1.07⅜@1.08¼; amber, $1.01.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.18; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.09; white State, $1.17; red do, $1.10. Corn and oats unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, July 3.—HIGHWINES—Easy; sales 100 brls at $1.04.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, July 3.—COTTON—Weak and irregular; middling, 10⅝c; low middling, 10⅛c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 146 bales; sales, 15; stock 4,195; exports coastwise, 46.

MOBILE, July 3.—COTTON—Nominal; middling, 10⅝@10¾c; low middling, 10⅛@10¼c; good ordinary, 9½@9⅝c; net receipts, 38 bales; sales, 50; stock, 1,662; exports, coastwise, 636.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 70 bales; sales, 200; stock, 409; exports coastwise, 86.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—COTTON—Entirely nominal; middling, 10 1-16c; low middling, 10 3-16c; good ordinary, 9 13-16c; net receipts, 183 bales; stock, 123 1-16; exports coastwise, 129.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Agents making fair deliveries of cotton flannels, brown sheetings, and grain bags in execution of orders, but new business in cottons is light; prints dull; men's underwear of woolens moving slowly. The *Bulletin* says: "Ten thousand packages of the most popular makes of wool flannels in the market will be peremptorily sold at auction Wednesday and Thursday next."

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged: standard white, 110 test, 8½c.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 3.—PETROLEUM—Market opened weak, with sales at 96¼c bid, declining to 95⅝c. closing steady at 96⅝c bid: shipments, 43,000; averaging, 37,000; transactions, 250,000.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—PETROLEUM—Very quiet: crude, $1.16¼ at Parker's; refined, 10½c. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 3.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull and nominal.

CURRENT OPINION.

In 1866 or 1868 the Illinois Republican platform as a whole would have been seasonable. —*Boston Journal* (*Rep.*).

A more miscellaneous collection of weather-worn, worm-eaten, battered, and rotten timber has seldom been put into a Republican platform than that adopted by the Illinois Republicans. —*Boston Advertiser* (*Rep.*).

There is a great deal of enthusiasm over the "ringing" platform of the Illinois Republicans —among the Democrats. The Republican platform in Illinois, in brief: "The Greenbackers are not a bad set of fellows. Damn the Democrats." —*Milwaukee Sentinel* (*Rep.*).

The Ohio Democrats yesterday expressed sympathy for the workingmen. The workingmen ask no sympathy. They spurn it, and loathe those who offer it. Justice and equality before the law is asked and expected, and will be exacted if the Republic is made to tremble to its base. Sympathy, forsooth!—*Philadelphia National* (*Greenback Labor*).

There is something exceedingly objectionable in that plank of the Ohio Democratic platform which virtually indorses that which has come to be known as the "Hayes Southern policy." Who is Hayes that he should have a "Southern policy," and what business has he with one? Has he a New-England policy? Do we hear anything of his Western policy?—*Baltimore Gazette* (*Dem.*).

A strong pressure, it is stated, is being brought to bear upon ex-Gov. Tilden by leading Tammany men to induce him to participate in the great Democratic reunion at Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July. The ex-Governor is, however, reported to be implacable, and to have expressed his conviction that "Nothing is to be gained by any public man by cultivating any closer relations with the persons who are just now uppermost in Tammany Hall."—*Baltimore Sun* (*Dem.*).

Gen. Bristow's characteristics appear whenever he comes in contact with public affairs. He did not believe a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States should be "worked" for by politicians; and he would not say to his nearest friends whether he was or was not a candidate for the Bench. He did not believe in candidates for the Bench. He is a very peculiar man. The American people may have use for such a man some time, when they get over their passion for whisky frauds and railroad statesmen.—*Cincinnati Commercial* (*Ind.*).

THIRD-TERMISM.

It seems to be beyond contradiction that Grant will be nominated for President in 1880,—the Republicans seem to be almost a unit on the subject.—*Greencastle* (*Ind.*) *Star* (*Dem.*).

If there are men in Charleston who, because in 1876 the Democratic party really elected Mr. Tilden over Mr. Hayes, therefore assume that Mr. Hendricks, or Mr. Thurman, or Gen. Hancock will certainly beat Gen. Grant in 1880, the rashness of their assumption indicates a want of political sagacity marvelous in its self-satisfied folly.—*Charleston* (*S. C.*) *Journal of Commerce* (*Dem.*).

The *Free Press* notes the enthusiasm created in the Illinois Republican State Convention by every mention of Gen. Grant. This same enthusiasm was noticed in the Republican State Conventions of Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, and other States. Whatever it may mean, there are millions in it. We do not think it can be justly regarded as a political enthusiasm. Other men may have a stronger hold upon political parties. Unquestionably the Democratic and the National Greenback party do not politically admire Gen. Grant; and whether the Republican party cares to choose him again as a political leader, is a question with which we have nothing to do. But it is pretty certain that, as a representative of many of the best and most illustrious qualities of American manhood,—the qualities which make Gen. Grant the honored guest of every foreign nation he visits,—there is no man living who occupies a warmer regard in the affections of the American people. Laying politics aside, Gen. Grant represents the pluck, endurance, patriotism, and simple heroism of the American Nation. The moment it is certain that he will never re-enter politics, his name will excite enthusiasm in all parties.—*Detroit Telegraph* (*Rep.*).

It looks as though somebody was taking a good deal of pains to work up the third-term movement in Illinois. Resolutions were put through two County Conventions, in Morgan and Richland Counties, the same day last week, in favor of Gen. Grant's nomination for President in 1880. But the average voter isn't going to get very much excited over the question of the next Presidency in June, 1878.—That incomparable word-slinger, Emory Storrs, the only lawyer in America who has the faculty of acting as an attorney for both parties to a contest at the same time, made at Springfield an intolerably long speech to the post-sutlers and whisky-thieves in support of their touching and piteous exhortation to Ulysses:

Come home! Come home!
O Hiram, dear Hiram, come home!

—*Springfield* (*Mass.*) *Republican* (*Ind.*).

The Grant movement received a new impetus Wednesday; or, rather, it took on a new form of manifestation. The Illinois Republican Convention was the subject of an alleged "surprise" in the Grant interest, sprung on it by Senator Oglesby, who is being opposed by John A. Logan as a candidate for the Senate, Oglesby's term expiring in 1879, and Logan wanting to get back to the body from which he was crowded out by the election of David Davis. . . . The men who are engineering the movement are proof enough of the character we have assigned to it. Boss Shepherd has been working it up for a year, from Washington. It is like assaulting the dead to say it, but ex-Secretary Belknap has been hand in glove with the reverend jobber, Harlan, in Iowa, to "give value" to the idea there. In the Ohio Republican Convention of June 12, trained speakers were put forth to feel the pulse of the delegates for Grant. Roscoe Conkling's paper, the Utica *Republican*, has been squinting the same way. George F. Boutwell's Boston *Traveler* has been openly renominating Grant. Boss Hesing has been doing the same. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, whom Grant pardoned out of jail, has been keeping Grant's name standing for months for 1880. Blaine, Spencer, Kellogg, Powell Clayton, Simon Cameron, Logan, Oglesby, Zach Chandler, W. E. Chandler, John D. Sanborn, and a number of other managers are contributing all they can to make Grant the leader in a final contest between Centralization and Constitutionalism in 1880.—*Brooklyn Eagle* (*Dem.*).

A RARE INCIDENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WEST DEPERE, Wis., July 2.—A few days since, a rifle-team, while on their way to the trout brooks so famous in Northern Wisconsin, were favored with an exhibition of rifle sport seldom if ever witnessed by so large a company. They had reached a point on their journey where a bend in the river brought the river bank alongside the road they were traveling, when, of a sudden, Capt. Hayes, their guide, ordered a sharp halt; the wagon was stopped, and the Captain sprang to the ground, darting into the bushes, beckoning the party to follow with caution. They did so to a point on the bank that gave them a view of the river for about a half-mile. At the extreme upper end of the stretch they saw, standing in the water's edge, feeding on the bank, a fine specimen of the deer family. The Captain seized his rifle and soon was in the bushes, creeping cautiously towards his game, to gain a position within range of his gun. The party, in breathless silence, in the meantime divided their attention between the Captain's red shirt, which could occasionally be seen through the bushes, and the unsuspecting deer, so free from apprehended harm. A sudden movement of the deer's head indicated that the critical moment had arrived, for it was evident from the sharp poise of the deer's nose, as he lined it across his withers in the direction of the Captain's approach, that he had discovered his wily foe. A sudden splash in the water, followed by a sharp report from the Captain's gun, relieved the suspense and made it certain that the Captain's quick eye had taken in the situation and met the emergency with a precision that gave him the prize he so much coveted. It was a beautiful and exciting scene, witnessed by more than is usual on the occasion of shooting a deer. The prize proved to be a yearling buck, fat and plump, which added largely to our commissary stores, impressing the beauty of the scene upon more senses than one. C. A. W.

MARINE NEWS.

Partial Burning of the Steam-Barge Fayette at Michigan City.

Sailors' Troubles, Lake Freights, Navigation Notes, Etc.

A STEAM BARGE ON FIRE.

Dispatches were received early yesterday morning by Messrs. Ruddock, Palmeter & Co., lumber merchants of this city, from N. P. Rogers, Secretary of the Haskell & Barker Car Company, of Michigan City, informing them that their steam barge, the Fayette, had caught fire in that harbor, and was then burning. A later telegram—11:30 a. m.—stated that the fire broke out while the vessel was discharging her cargo at the dock, and originated around the boilers. Tugs had taken her to the breakwater, and by the aid of the pumps and a hand engine the fire was gotten under control. The tugs were then about to bring the vessel in and place more pumps at work on her. Mr. Rogers could not state the amount of damage, but said the cargo of lumber was burned on the ends of one tier only.

The Fayette arrived at this port Tuesday evening from Manistee with a barge in tow and a deck-load of sills for the Haskell & Barker Car Company. She also had a hold full of lumber for her owners, Messrs. Palmeter & Co. After towing her consort up the river the Fayette left for Michigan City, where she arrived before daylight. She had 230,000 feet of lumber on board, and it is not insured. The hull is insured for $2,000. Capt. G. W. Flood commands her, and she had twelve other men on board. The registered valuation of the vessel is $17,700. She rates A 2, and was built in Cleveland by Martin, in 1872. She tons 322.

The steam-barge Fayette took fire at 8 o'clock this morning, while lying at Peck's lumber yard. The fire made such headway, being out of reach of the fire protection, that she was towed out into the lake, with the intention of scuttling her. But the tug A. C. Waters, having a small pump, threw water, and the Germania Fire Company, with a hand-engine, went to her assistance and succeeded in subduing the fire enough to tow her back into the harbor within reach of the fire company, but, with two streams playing, they were unable to control the fiend, and the barge was sunk, and now lays in the harbor at the foot of Franklin street. Great credit is due Capt. Campbell, of the tug Waters, who went to the rescue of the Fayette when her boiler was expected to explode every moment. He was also the means of preventing the burning of Peck's lumber yard by using his pump. While getting the Fayette from the dock, Capt. Campbell suffered a dislocated ankle, which will confine him to his room for some time.

Arrived—Barge Fayette, lumber, Manistee; schr R. B. King, lumber, Muskegon; Hattie Earl, lumber, Muskegon.

Cleared—Barge G. L. Dunbar, light; schr David Macy, for Spring Lake, light.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Lake freights dull: charters for coal: To Detroit, 20c; to East Saginaw, 8c per brl, free on board.

Clearances for twenty-four hours, ending at 8 p. m.—Props Nyack, mdse, Duluth; Fountain City, mdse, V. H. Ketchum, 1,200 tons coal, Raleigh, 1,300 tons coal, Chicago; Canisteo, mdse, Green Bay, Missouri, Bay City; schrs David Vance, Chicago; L. W. Perry, 500 tons coal, Sheboygan; A. Fitzgerald, 600 tons coal, Kenosha; Lively, Detroit; L. M. Guthrie, Alpena; barges Roscius, A. Sherwood, Saginaw; Ajax, H. & G., Venice, Bay City; R. Winslow, 1,200 tons coal; Milwaukee; stmr Pearl, Put-in-Bay.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 p. m. July 3—Westward—Props Lowell, Oswego to Toledo; Swallow, Ogdensburg to Detroit; California, Montreal to Windsor; Prussia, Montreal to Chicago; barks Canada, Kingston to Sheboygan; Laura, Kingston to Toledo; S. Neelon, Kingston to Ashtabula; Jennie Graham, Pt. Metcalf to Windsor; schrs B. Everleigh, Oswego to Toledo; West Side, Oswego to Chicago; Kate Kelly, Morristown to Black River; Telegraph, Fair Haven to Toledo; Starling, Toronto to Black River; James Norris, Kingston to Duncan City; barges Dashing Wave and Grace Whitney, Ogdensburg to Detroit.

Eastward—Props Milwaukee, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Bay City, Alma, and Monroe, Toledo to Montreal; barks Agnes Hope, Black River to Toronto; Dundee, Cleveland to Toronto; Moorwood, Black River to Toronto; Montmorenci, Chicago to Kingston; Florida, Port Huron to Kingston; C. G. Cooper, Pentwater to Liverpool; Penokee, Milwaukee to Sackett's Harbor; Cecilia, Detroit to Port Metcalf; schrs Jennie White, Toledo to Oswego; Mary Glover and Flora Carveth, Black River to Toronto; Cossack, Black River to Brockville; Nassau and George C. Finney, Chicago to Kingston; Mont Blanc, Chicago to Oswego; Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton; Brooklyn, Bay City to Kingston; scow Bay Trader, Port Rowan to St. Catherines; barges India, Pigeon River to Ogdensburg; Eureka, Albany, and Adirondack, Pigeon River to Ogdensburg.

THE SAILORS.

Reports, pro and con, continue to be made regarding the Union sailors. It was stated on the docks yesterday that a number of Union seamen were kept about for the sole purpose of bulldozing men who desired to ship for $1.25 per day. One man who had shipped at $1.25 per day, and who was a member of the Union and failed to resign before so doing, was badly whipped Tuesday by Union men, so THE TRIBUNE marine reporter was informed. One of the persons about at the time the assault was made was arrested by Officer Jameson, but the injured man did not appear against him, and the man was discharged from custody. The sailors have their side of the same matter, and contradict or qualify the statements made.

Again, there are those who allege that there are sailors who would ship at $1.25 per day gladly, but they are in fear of Union men, and will not do so. Others have said they have been idle so long that they have become penniless and have resorted to pawning the clothes and effects of themselves and wives, and this state of things has been brought about by the action of the Union. Members of that organization also deny that any such distress has been caused by them. It is very difficult to get at the real state of facts in this matter of sailors' wages, and the doings of both the masters and owners and the Union seamen. It is known that the latter have allowed men to ship at $1.25 per day on one vessel at least, if the Captain's story is true, and THE TRIBUNE reporter has no reason to doubt it.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Tuesday has the following: "The Sailors' Union of this city took another crew off the schr Maxwell yesterday afternoon. There was only one Union man in the crew, but they compelled the whole crew to leave, as they were hired at $1 per day. If the Captain had had two minutes' more time he would have been off outside with his crew. He was obliged to pay $1.25 for his full hands."

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The vessel market was active at 1½c for corn to Buffalo, and through and Lower Lake rates were unchanged. Room was taken for 490,000 bu corn. The schrs Champion, A. B. Moore, barge Ballentyne, and in the afternoon the schr J. R. Bently, stmrs Inter-Ocean and Argonaut, corn to Buffalo at 1½c; prop Colorado, corn on through rate; schr Mears, corn to Port Colborne at 1¾c; prop Delaware, corn through via Erie; schrs E. M. Davidson and Arabia, corn to Kingston at 4½c; barge Lothair, corn to Collingwood.

The bark Acorn fetches 200 cords of wood from Traverse Bay to this port at $1.40 per cord on the rail. The schr E. M. Stanton brings ties and posts from Sutton's Bay at 4c each for the former and 2½c and 3½c for the latter.

At Oswego, the schr Trinidad has loaded coal for Chicago at 90c per ton, and the William Home got 80c to Milwaukee for a similar cargo.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, July 3.—Arrivals—Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Sunshine, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Utica, 5,600 bu corn; Gen. McClellan, Peru, 4,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; Olive Branch, Peru, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Rod, Peru, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 650 brls flour, 78 bu oats; Maple Leaf, Romeo, 5,082 bu corn.

Cleared—Mayflower, Peru, 195,800 ft lumber, 2,725 posts; Phœnix, Lockport, 92,611 ft lumber; Niagara, Ottawa, 75,738 ft lumber, 125,000 shingles; prop Atlantic, Ottawa, 9,000 ft lumber, 50,000 lath; Messenger, Ottawa, 90,000 ft lumber; Day Dawn, Joliet, 59,236 ft lumber, 15,000 lath, 15,000 shingles.

BRIDGEPORT, July 3—10 p. m.—Cleared—City of Henry, Henry, 23,853 feet of lumber; First National, Joliet, 96,806 feet lumber, 18,500 lath; Orion, Joliet, 54,648 feet lumber, 1,850 lath, 50,000 shingles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 3.—Down—Props St. Paul, Waverly, D. W. Rust and barges, S. Chamberlain and consort, Sanilac and consort; schrs C. H. Johnson, Pathfinder, C. H. Minch, Arctic, Jessie Hoyt, Joseph Paige, Exile.

Up—Props Marine City, Yosemite, Arctic, Commodore, Newburg; schrs John M. Hutchinson, Monitor, Ishpeming, Clayton Belle, Fame, L. S. Hammond, H. W. Sage, Mary Copely, J. Bigeler, Daniel Lyons.

Wind—North, fresh. Weather foggy.

PORT HURON, July 3—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props City of Concord, Lincoln and barges; schr Eliza Gerlach.

Down—Props Potomac, Huron City; schr Louisa.

Wind—Northeast, gentle. Weather cloudy.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, July 3.—Arrived—Props S. E. Sheldon, H. D. Coffinberry; schrs S. H. Ely, Buckeye State, S. A. Wood.

Cleared—Prop H. D. Coffinberry, schrs Buckeye State, William B. Allen, Kingfisher.

Passed down—Prop China.

Wind—West.

THE STEAMER ALASKA.

The new steamer made a short run down the river yesterday for the purpose of testing her machinery. The run from Clark's dry-dock to Bois Blanc Light was made in forty-nine minutes, with the boilers carrying thirty-five pounds of steam. The return was accomplished in about an hour. No especial effort was made to speed her, and her owners and officers were fully satisfied with her workings in every respect. She will leave for Cleveland at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when an effort will probably be made to beat the fast time made by the City of Detroit. She will be commanded by Capt. John Edwards, formerly of the Pearl, and not Capt. Goldsmith, as reported yesterday.—*Detroit Free Press, 3d.*

MORE NEW SHIPS.

The *Herald* says the engines are being put into the new prop Buffalo at Quayle's yards, Cleveland. They were made at the Globe Works, and are compound. The high-pressure cylinders are 20x40, the low-pressure 40x40, with a 40-inch stroke. Whole height of the engine 28 feet 9 inches, and the base covers 130 square feet. Diameter of shaft, 10½ inches. Diameter of wheel, 11 feet 6 inches.

The stmr Conestoga, of the Anchor Line, will be launched from the yard of Quayle & Sons, Saturday, July 6.

COMMERCE OF BUFFALO.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of vessels arriving and clearing in the District of Buffalo Creek during the season of 1877 and 1878 to July 1:

	1877.	1878.
Coastwise arrivals	644	1,172
Coastwise clearances	706	1,305
American vessels from foreign ports	58	49
American vessels cleared from foreign ports	54	47
Foreign vessels from foreign ports	98	112
Foreign vessels cleared from foreign ports	87	106
Total	1,647	2,791

—*Express.*

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 3.—Arrivals—Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo; stmr India, Duluth. Departures—Stmr Japan, Duluth; prop James Davidson, Duluth; prop J. S. Fay, Marquette.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The prop Cuba arrived in last night with a cargo of salt, taken on at Bay City.

The various excursion steamers will be gaily decorated to-day with flags and evergreens, especially those of the Goodrich Company.

There is quite a large fleet of vessels in the harbor, and the display of bunting in honor of the Fourth will be unusually good.

The small schr Mary (black) lost her mainmast and main rigging night before last, off Hyde Park, during the blow, and while bound for this port.

The weather was a little threatening last night, and the hopes of managers of excursion craft were not very high, but a fair day is prognosticated by some old mariners, and the boats may all do well.

ELSEWHERE.

The channel at Erie is to be dredged out. It is now being surveyed for that purpose.

The schr Queen City arrived at Milwaukee Tuesday leaking so badly that it was difficult to keep her afloat.

The schr Myosotis has been stripped of her canvas and placed in ordinary at Milwaukee until freights improve.

Orders are expected to place the Erie life-boat crew on duty immediately, instead of waiting until September, as heretofore.

The buoys in the Harbor of Toronto were to have been changed yesterday, as follows: Entering the western channel the buoys on the starboard side will be painted red, on the port side black; in the eastern gap the buoys will be placed similarly—red to starboard, black to port; and similarly in the Don channel.

The Cheboygan *Tribune* says: "Can any one tell us anything about our range-light business? Hard work a couple of years since secured an appropriation of $10,000 to construct range lights here. Thus far nothing has been done towards the work. Would it not be well for our citizens to take interest enough in the matter to ascertain what the trouble is? If not used before long, the money will revert back to the Government."

GAIL AND AGNES.

Two Women in Politics.

Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The example of Gail Hamilton and of Mrs. Jenks is significant, if not edifying. It shows us what may be in store for the nation. It may inaugurate a new era in our politics. The old issues haven't meant much, of late. It has been of less consequence what a man believes than what are his political affiliations. We are getting a step beyond this point, too, and the latest question is rather what leader's fortunes a man attaches himself to than under what party banner he is ranged. In other words, politics are becoming more and more exclusively personal. Now, in personal politics woman is in her element. Take Gail Hamilton as an instance. She attaches herself to the fortunes of Mr. James G. Blaine. She is presumably an honest woman. Mr. James G. Blaine is not an honest man. He is tarnished in the public eye by proofs of personal corruption while Speaker of the House of Representatives. He allied himself with sharpers who were striving to wrong the Government. He sold the advantages of his position to them that he might have a share in their plunders. He is still notoriously the agent and the instrument of the lobby. An honest man might hesitate in personal politics to follow him. Not so an honest woman. Gail Hamilton has made him her idol. She follows him only the more devotedly when one of the opposite sex would be tempted to desertion. She not only stands by him, but she sets her lance in rest against all his enemies. Their numbers do not daunt, their position does not dismay her. She scorns to puzzle her brain over facts, or to fritter away her energies in argument, with the view to Mr. Blaine's vindication. She only asks where are his opponents, and she immediately runs a tilt against them. It is personal politics with her; she has selected the leader for whom she is to do personal service; and those who want personalities shall have enough of them before it is over. So she rides at one after another of those who have been supposed to stand in Mr. Blaine's way. The process was piquant in the beginning. There is something—a good deal, indeed—too much of feminine volubility and iteration before it is over; but the ice is broken, —perhaps the era is opened. We have found out what women in politics may be, and, if Gail be getting a little tedious, she has led the way for the sisterhood, and has shown them that they have a sphere in public affairs of which they were unconscious, and that they need not come into it armed with facts, or embarrassed with logic, after the manner of those of the other sex. They can march with much lighter equipment and be in first-rate fighting order all the time.

Whether emboldened by the spectacle of the success of Gail, or moved by the spirit of emulation, we may not say; but there is no doubt that Mrs. Jenks naturally follows the Essex County Amazon. If the latter may set the world a-staring with her pen, why may not her creole sister have her sensation with that still readier agent, the tongue? She knows herself to be gifted with a quick brain and a lively utterance. She has seen something of politics on a provincial theatre, and she has tested her powers there to a degree that relieves her from any distrust concerning them. The field of fame is before her; only the native timidity of the sex is in the way of her entering it. The timidity of the sex is still less, if possible, an incumbrance to Mrs. Jenks than it is to Gail Hamilton. While the latter, therefore, has fired only at long range into Carl Schurz and James Freeman Clarke, the Southern intriguant forms the resolution to boldly face the Congressional Committee of Inquiry in all its majesty. Not Potter, not McMahon, not Springer, not Butler himself, shall daunt her. She comes into their presence with more than the coolness with which she went to her bridal. She faces the ordeal of their scrutiny with a placidity which insipid innocence could not equal. And this was only the beginning of the scene in store for the Committee and the country. She hardly waited for the encounter that she had invoked. She fairly forced the fighting, and long before the period for cross-examination had arrived, Mrs. Jenks had had her tilt with all her adversaries, had foiled every one of them in fence, and stood smilingly mistress of the situation, wrapt in the armor of an unscrupulous audacity which left the great Butler green with envy. She triumphed, too, by the exercise of purely female qualities. It was not alone her good looks, her smart summer costume, her generally impressive air and manner, on which she relied in this warfare. These were only adventitious. She seemed to have the power to discard all that was in the nature of impediments in her sex's attributes, while she retained everything that could be useful. Probably no woman has had less difficulty in dealing with facts since the days of Sapphira, and the most inventive fancy would fail in the attempt to rival the readiness of romance with which she supplied the place of them to suit her purposes. Her mind was as agile as her head was cool, and her nerves were steady. She grew in strength with the encounter, and she reveled in the end in the ease with which she brought discomfiture to those who attacked her. She scoffed at probabilities, ignored reason, defied logic. She evaded all attempts to trip her with an airy ease, while she treated the dignity of the Committee as if it was the most amusing feature of the whole proceeding. To use one of her own quotations, she came, she saw, she conquered. She did more. She made the most genuine sensation of the Congressional season.

Here are the two types of the woman in politics, and it may be the precursor of the new era before us. We are inclined to hold, however, that the palm is with Mrs. Jenks. Gail Hamilton's star pales before her brilliancy. The former is able, audacious, and illogical, but when she exhibits volubility and vehemence, this scion of the creole region has a fascinating recklessness compared to which the piquancy of Mr. Blaine's adjunct is only prosaic. The two together are a sufficiently impressive beginning in politics to show how much women may do in this line, and how well they are adapted to the personal era. They show the capability of the sex for imparting to the dullness a picturesque element. In paying this tribute to their capacity, it must not for a moment be supposed that we regard it as an argument for introducing women to the suffrage. If Mrs. Jenks were brought to take part in electioneering after the manner of men; if she had a vote with the rest of us, was called into the caucuses, set to preside in conventions, and put to laboring at the polls, she would be brought down, not only to the level of the soberest of her sisterhood, but to that of commonplace man himself. It would take away nearly all the enjoyment with which we now watch the development of her feminine qualities in connection with public affairs. There might be less of rudeness in the shock when Gail Hamilton was put on a par with those not in petticoats; but even she wouldn't find half the attention paid to her scolding that it now receives. Woman's rights may be still demanded at the polls; but, if we may judge by these recent manifestations, not by the more intelligent of the sisterhood. Woman's *influence* is of much more importance to the sex, and Gail Hamilton and Mrs. Jenks have shown that there is a more obvious and an easier way to attain it than is to be found in the tedious and doubtful effort to enlarge the suffrage by admitting women to the polls.

GRANT AND WELLES.

Reply to the Ex-President by the Son of the Ex-Secretary—Some Extracts from the Diary of the Latter.

Edgar T. Welles—son of the late Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson—publishes a long letter in the New York *Herald*, in reply to the strictures recently passed by Gen. Grant upon the dead Secretary, because of an article of the latter which was printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March and April of this year. We give below an extract from Mr. Edgar Welles' letter:

Gen. Badeau-Grant continues:

"The idea of his supplanting Stanton was never broached to him directly or indirectly by Gen. Taylor or any one else, and never entered his mind until, in 1867, Mr. Johnson himself proposed the change, in which Grant at once and repeatedly refused to acquiesce. When the President insisted, the General-in-Chief suggested other names for the place, among them the name of Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio. Finally, however, in order to prevent the appointment of some one obnoxious to Congress and the nation, he accepted the position, but immediately and in person notified Mr. Stanton of his action and its object, and received his entire approval. It is well known that Grant's final breach with Mr. Johnson was occasioned by his refusal to retain the office, when he believed that the law gave Mr. Stanton a right to resume it."

Gen. Grant says of Gen. [Richard] Taylor that he "talks well and talks a great deal, and, like men of that kind, often gets his facts blended with fiction." That happens also to men who talk very little. Gen. Grant has confounded his entrance into the Cabinet as Secretary of War *ad interim* with his departure from the Cabinet. The latter event probably impressed itself more forcibly on his mind on account of some peculiar circumstances connected therewith. Fortunately I have the written data at hand to correct him and give the truth of history he desires. I copy from the memoranda written at the time enough to clear up the points not accurately stated by Gens. Grant and Badeau. If thereby other points concerning which Gen. Grant may feel some tenderness are touched upon, I trust he will remember this article has been rendered necessary by the elaborate series of misstatements made by him in the article of the 27th ult.

EXTRACTS FROM SECRETARY WELLES' DIARY.

"1867, *Aug. 11, Sunday.*—Saw the President this p. m. He tells me he has seen Gen. Grant, and had a pleasant, social, and friendly intercourse. They had come to a mutual understanding. The President wished to know if there was any alienation or substantial difference between them. Grant replied that there was not, except that he had not last fall concurred in the President's opposition to the Constitutional Amendments. The President assured him that Stanton must leave the War Department, and he desired him, *ad interim*, to discharge the duties. Grant said, if Stanton's removal was decided upon, he had nothing further to say on that point. As regarded himself, he always obeyed orders. He seemed pleased with the proposed arrangement and withdrew.

"1867—*Monday, Aug. 12.*—The President showed me the letters which he had prepared to Stanton and also to Grant. . . . [Later in the day.] The President handed me Stanton's letter. He is furious, blustering, denying the President's authority to act without the consent of the Senate; but, as Gen. Grant had accepted, he withdrew with a protest.

"1867—*Tuesday, Aug. 13.*—Gen. Grant attended the Cabinet meeting. . . . I can perceive that Grant is not at all displeased with his new position; on the contrary, there is self-satisfaction very obvious. Stanton is disappointed in him."

Alluding to the newspaper-statements widely published that Gen. Grant would give up the office of Secretary of War if the Senate declined to assent to the removal of Mr. Stanton, I find the following:

"1867—*Thursday, Oct. 10.*— . . . Advised most earnestly that he (the President) should, if he had not already, have a frank and unreserved conversation with Grant. The time, I assured him, had arrived when the subject should receive prompt and decisive attention. There could be no impropriety, but it was a matter of duty on his part, to have a thorough understanding with his immediate friends, and especially with his Secretary of War and General-in-Chief; that I knew not how freely he had communicated with Grant, but I thought G. loved office,—was pleased with his position,—was gratified with confidence and attention. . . . The President listened attentively, received my suggestions kindly, thanked me for them, and assured me he would have an interview with Grant to-morrow if possible, though to-morrow is Cabinet day.

"*19th, Saturday.*—The President informs me that he called on Gen. Grant in pursuance of my advice. He went to the War Department last Saturday, a week to-day, and consulted in a friendly way with Gen. Grant; told Grant he could not be ignorant of the schemes and threats that were made, and must be aware that it was his (the President's) duty to be prepared to vindicate the rights of the Executive, and maintain the Constitution, and resist innovations and usurpations. . . . He says Grant met him frankly; seemed to appreciate fully the question and the object of his inquiry; said he should expect to obey orders; that, should he (Grant) change his mind, he would advise the President in season, that he might have time to make arrangements. Under these declarations the President thought he might rely on Gen. Grant. He could, after this avowal, press the point no further. In this, I think, he was correct. Grant will make good his word, and act, I have no doubt, in good faith. I so said to the President, and expressed my gratification that the interchange of views had taken place.

"1868—*Jan. 13, Monday*— . . . The President on Saturday was unwilling to believe that Grant was false and deceiving him.

"1868—*Jan. 14, Tuesday.*—Gen. Grant attended the Cabinet meeting to-day, but stated it was by special request of the President. The Senate had notified him last evening that the reasons for suspending Mr. Stanton were insufficient, and he had, therefore, gone early to the War Department, locked the door, and given the keys to the Adjutant-General. Subsequently he had sent Gen. Comstock to the President with a letter and a copy of the resolution of the Senate, and had received a request through Gen. C., when he returned, to be present to-day, and had, therefore, come over, though he was now at the headquarters, and considered himself relieved of the duties of Secretary. The President asked if this proceeding conformed to their previous understanding, etc. Gen. Grant, without answering directly, said he had promised some time ago that he would give the President notice before relinquishing the office, but that he had not then examined closely the second and fifth sections of the Tenure-of-Office bill. He was not willing to suffer five years' imprisonment and pay $10,000 fine, but preferred to give up the office. The President asked why, when he had read these sections and come to the conclusion to leave, he had not informed him, as agreed; and remarked that he would undergo the whole imprisonment and fine himself which might be adjudged against Gen. Grant, and said he so told Grant on Saturday when he spoke of apprehensions. The General said he was not aware of the penalties in the Tenure-of-Office bill until he saw the discussion in the papers; did not know of them when he had his first talk with the President, and he came over on Saturday expressly to take up this subject; had spoken of these difficulties at that time, and expected to see the President again on Monday, but he was busy with Gen. Sherman, and had a good many little matters to attend to; he did not suppose the Senate intended to act so soon.

"'Was it not our understanding, did you not assure me some time ago, and again on Saturday, that, if you did not hold on to the office yourself, you would place it in my hands, that I might select another?' said the President.

"'That,' said Grant, 'was my intention. I thought some satisfactory arrangement would be made to dispose of the subject. Mr. Johnson [Reverdy] and Gen. Sherman spent a great deal of time with me on Sunday. Didn't Mr. Johnson come to see you? I sent Gen. Sherman yesterday, after talking the matter over. Didn't you see Sherman?'

"The President said he saw each of them, but he didn't see what the interview with either had to do with giving back into his hands the place, agreeably to the understanding. 'Why did you give up the keys to Mr. Stanton and leave the Department?'

"Gen. Grant said he gave the key to the Adjutant-General, and sent word to the President by Gen. Comstock.

"'Yes,' said the President; 'but that, you know, was not our understanding.'

"Grant attempted some further apologies about being very busy, stammered, hesitated; said Sherman had taken up a great deal of his time, but he had intended to call on the President on Monday; asked to be excused, and left.

"This is, as near as I recollect, the substance of the conversation as it occurred. I do not claim to give the precise words, though in many instances I probably have done so. My intention and wish is to do injustice to neither, but fairly present what took place, and the remarks of both. I write this on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th, while the subject is fresh in my mind.

"The President was calm and dignified, though manifestly disappointed and displeased.

"Gen. Grant was humble, hesitating, and he evidently felt that his position was equivocal and not to his credit.

"There was, I think, an impression on the minds of all present—there certainly was on mine—that a consciousness that he had acted with duplicity, not been faithful and true to the man who had confided and trusted him, oppressed Gen. Grant. His manner, never very commanding, was almost abject, and he left the room with less respect, I apprehend, from those present than ever before.

"The President, though disturbed, and not wholly able to conceal his chagrin from those familiar with him, used no harsh expression nor committed anything approaching incivility; yet Grant felt the few words put to him, and the cold and surprised disdain of the President, in all their force.

"After Grant had left, the President remarked that it had been said no man was to be blamed for having been once deceived, but, if the same person's second time imposed upon him, the fault and folly were his. He said that Reverdy Johnson and Gen. Sherman had called on him, after the consultation with Grant alluded to, and wanted him to nominate Gov. Cox, of Ohio, whom *they* had selected to be *his* Secretary of War. They thought the Senate might be induced to *consent* that he might have Cox, and in that way dispose of Stanton."

Instead of at "once and repeatedly refusing," as stated by Gen. Badeau, Gen. Grant at once and immediately accepted.

Instead of suggesting the name of Gen. Cox just before entering the Cabinet, it was just before leaving the Cabinet.

Gen. Grant states he received Mr. Stanton's "entire approval" before entering the Cabinet. The extracts show that he is mistaken, and that it may have been before leaving the Cabinet.

The "final breach" is, as remarked, doubtless well known, but perhaps not before that the President held he would be culpable to be "a second time deceived." But comments from me are not needed,—the quotations speak for themselves.

CENTENNIAL ODE—ILLINOIS: 1778—1878.

All hail the hour! The Centuries' voice, sublime,
With new centennial stars the scroll of Time.
In the Far East the Stars and Stripes were raised,
In the Great West the Eastern banner blazed.
Heroes who fought at Bunker's flaming hight
Saw the far breaking of the Western light,
The proud contagion of the common cause,
Justice, humanity, and equal laws.
Freedom in her great march around the globe,
Flinging o'er man her radiant, seamless robe!

Hail, Illinois! imperial, mighty power,
The day we celebrate is thy centennial hour,
One hundred years ago was dared the deed
That lit thine altar-flame, from tyrants freed,
Won for thy brow garlands of glory, fame,
Immortal made thy world-wide, crowning name,
Vast, blushing realm, in beauty, grandeur, grand,
Of broad savannas, streams, proud prairie-lands,
Far-spreading, boundless, mantling East and West,
By patriot freemen guarded, tilled, possessed;
Where giant rivers pour their ceaseless tide,
Lave mighty cities in majestic pride;
Kissed by the Lake, proud, beauteous inland sea,
Where Commerce waves the ensigns of the Free;
Art, Science, Learning, with fast-kindling ray,
Pouring new splendors on the world's highway;
Fond martyr-memories, that deepening twine,
Making the land all holy ground, divine:
No nobler spoil beneath the shining sun
Hath Freedom found since Time's great course begun!

Great central pillar for the Union strong,
Eternal foe to tyrants, traitor-wrong,
Where Freedom warms with quenchless, quickening fires,
Millions of patriot-hero hearts inspires—
This day let Heaven's high-storied arches ring,
While patriot sons of patriot sires shall sing
Their deeds of triumph, deeds of glory tell,
'Mid border trials, savage vengeance, yell,
Through what fierce agonies of blood and flame
The prize we bear from our great fathers came!
What shadows fell, thick-palled with deepening night,
Ere Freedom's orb burst forth refulgent, bright!
Time's awful destinies within their hand,
What valor nerved each patriot-hero band,
In Heaven's high arm reposing all their trust,
Herculean in each hour when battle burst,
From the thick gloom where Warren's spirit rose
To the great land where Mississippi flows.

Proud Independence came—its glorious morn
Long, long succeeding ages to adorn.
Immortal day! auspicious thy return!
With deepening light Freedom's great altars burn.
The slumbering germ that in the Mayflower came
Now lights a hemisphere with Glory's flame,
Proud Liberty, in her triumphal way,
Driving the darkness from the lands away,
With her bright beams cheering the Nation's eye,
Bequeathing hero names not doomed to die.
O while, on this proud natal day, the thundering cannon roar,
And patriot millions shout their gratitude from shore to shore,
While from the lofty mountain-tops, valleys, far-winding plain,
From sea to distant sea, comes back the swelling, loud refrain,
Let all remember, cherish, in their heart of hearts revere,
The names illustrious, immortal, grown to Freedom dear,
Great patriot-heroes, demigods of fadeless, high renown,
Who won the victor's glorious palm, who wear the conqueror's crown;
Who through fierce storms of carnage, spouting cataracts of hell,
With giant firmness stood, the thickening clouds of gloom dispel;
With their strong arm opening to man—tyrants in dread dismay—
'Mid rending bolts and sheeting flame, the Centuries' awful way;
Who, wise in council, generous, noble, just,
Their Country ne'er betrayed, nor broke its trust.
Great Washington, in war, in peace, our pride—
Lincoln, martyred, in glory, fame, allied—
While Earth's great struggles, battle-strifes, go on,
From Salamis, immortal Marathon,
To the last conflict that shall star the race,
All lands upon their brow shall garlands place.
Though haughty minsters, with loud-pealing chime,
Wake not their memory, make their deeds sublime,
Earth's monumental marble e'er shall rise,
Colossal tower, and pierce the bending skies.
Great founders, builders of Earth's model State,
Centuries shall speak their names, deeds celebrate.
Compatriots in their toils, their labors, care,
With them shall just, shall fond remembrance share;
The glorious brave whose blood bedews the ground,
Who sleep in patriot graves the land around,
For them the heartfelt prayer with tears be said,
Proud votive offerings on their tombs be laid.

Great land! the dew of youth is on thy brow,
'Tis Glory's chaplets bind thy temples now;
False and accursed with everlasting shame
Be that foul fiend that would thy shrines defame.
The days of darkness, conflict, peril o'er,
Let party-strifes, contentions, reign no more,
Peace with her olive-wand all hearts inspire,
Doubt and mistrust from all the land retire—
The North, the South, the East, the farthest West,
With patriot-statesman policies be crowned and blest;
Proud Illinois, strengthening the Union chain,
A century's march from old Kaskaskia's plain,
With peans, anthems, Victory at her side,
Heroes, statesmen, martyrs, her glorious pride,
As star to star shall peer, with century light,
May this great Union wax in glory bright,
Far-distant centuries wake the loud refrain,
No star in the grand constellation wane,
Columbia be of Earth its crowning land—
In Freedom, Glory, rise, through all the ages stand!

REV. PROF. W. S. BLANCHARD.

A CARD FROM MISS WILLARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 3.—"Speech is silver and silence golden," saith the proverb. But the premium on the latter is just now so small that one can well afford to speak.

That long-since leaky ship, the Chicago *Post*, was scuttled in my absence, else, from its deck, I should have waved a grateful adieu to its readers.

Anybody who will is permitted to lead the forlorn hope of a last emergency. This fact, and this alone, explains why, before the times were ripe for it, women came to the front as managers of a metropolitan daily newspaper. I am glad we made the venture, and only sorry about the losses we have been unable to retrieve for our friends.

If the *Post* has not been all that we could wish in the purity of its columns, they have at least borne witness to an honest effort in this regard. Unexpired contracts for advertisements, and on my part necessary absences to fill lecture engagements (for my sister and I have received nothing for our work), will help to explain these deficiencies.

With sincere thanks to the press for notices uniformly generous; to subscribers, patrons, and friends for the encouragement they gave us, also to our associates and employes, I leave the ranks of journalism and take my chosen place among the temperance-workers of the land we love.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The Defaulter Hathaway.

Another story setting forth an example of the way Defaulter Hathaway, of Fall River, used to get indorsements on spurious notes is told as follows: One day Mr. Job T. Wilson, a very worthy gentleman, who by industry and economy had accumulated a comfortable competency, being a Director of the Sagamore Corporation, was asked to call at the office and indorse a renewal of a note. He did so, and walked out to go about his business. He was but a few rods away when Hathaway came running to the door crying out, "Oh, Job! I made a mistake in filling out that note, and had to destroy it," tearing a paper he held in his hand; "come back, if you please, and sign another." Supposing Hathaway as honest as himself, he complied with the request, and the sequel proves that both notes were used in the market, and Mr. Wilson finds himself liable to twice the amount he thought,—an amount which will utterly sweep away all his hard-earned accumulations.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Complete Disfranchisement under Wade Hampton, by Laws and by Fraud.

Correspondence New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., June 27.—It is well known that there is a Republican majority of 20,000 in this State. There is little prospect, however, of carrying the election this fall. Notwithstanding that the machinery of the election is in the hands of the Democrats, we would not despair provided there would be a fair count; but the Legislature at the last session crushed that hope. Up to this time there has been but one ticket, having the names of the candidates for Congress and State and county officers, and one ballot-box at each precinct. But in order to get rid of the United States Supervisors of Election an act has been passed providing for two boxes and two sets of managers at each precinct, to be placed at some distance from each other,—the one for Congress and the other for State and county officers. The same act also abolished many precincts where there are large Republican majorities, and removed others to a distance. For instance, in St. Andrew's Parish, which is divided in two parts by a river, the precinct on the north side has been abolished, and persons living there (all negroes with a few exceptions) must now walk from five to fifteen miles and cross a river to vote. On John's Island, in the same county (Charleston), where the Republican majority is about 800, and only fifty or sixty white voters, two precincts have been abolished, leaving but one at the extreme end of the island.

More than this, the municipal election held at Summerville ten days ago gives the Republicans to understand that even should they overcome these obstacles and carry an election, they will be defrauded of the fruits of victory. They carried that election by a large majority, although a majority of the managers were of the opposite party, and, notwithstanding that a writ of mandamus was issued ordering the acting Council to declare the election, they have not done so, and the successful candidates are denied their seats. This was done with the encouragement of the press, which declared beforehand that it would not do for the Radicals to carry the first election of the year 1878.

All this should go to show to the people of the United States how far the promises of Gen. Hampton and his party, which induced the President to withdraw the troops, are likely to be fulfilled.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 3.—A question of general importance came up to-day in Justice Pancake's Court, in the trial of the case of Mary Sanders, colored, versus Parke E. Temple. Mrs. Sanders had Temple arrested on a charge of sending a telegram to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in which was an alleged libelous statement that she and the Rev. J. W. Malone, pastor of the colored M. E. Church, had been discovered to be criminally intimate. Manager McElhinery, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, acting under instruction, refused to produce the telegram in question, intrenching himself behind the statute, which makes it a finable misdemeanor to disclose the contents of a telegram. Pancake decided that McElhinery was in contempt, but could not induce him to change his decision. The case has been continued.

J. K. H. WILLCOX.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Your Washington correspondent repeats the exploded story that I was paid for my services as expert to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department without warrant of law. The facts are that the House, by three several resolutions (March 7, April 2, and June 15), directed that I should be paid,—I being the first expert employed to aid the Committee; and that the accounting officers of the Treasury—the final authority—held that the payment to me was not only lawful, but just. Respectfully,

J. K. H. WILLCOX.

To Stop Bleeding at the Nose.

The best remedy for bleeding at the nose, as given by Dr. Gleason in one of his lectures, is the vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in act of mastication. In the case of a child, a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth, and the child instructed to chew it hard. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood. This remedy is so very simple that many will feel inclined to laugh at it, but it has never been known to fail in a single instance, or even in very severe cases.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
Sioux City & Yankton	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:30 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	9:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	9:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Sioux City & Yankton	9:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaCrosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
LaCrosse Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & New Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & New Ulm	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Lake & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa & Streator Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas & Colorado Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington Fast Ex. & Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	7:55 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Oconomowoc Waukesha, Madison and Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	9:00 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	7:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily [illegible]
Saturday's Boat don't leave until [illegible]
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily [illegible]
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily [illegible]
For St. Joseph, etc., daily [illegible]
Saturday's Boat don't leave until [illegible]
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday [illegible]
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday [illegible]
For Milwaukee, Menekaunee, Northport, etc. [illegible]
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. L. C. Brinton, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman House.

Col. W. K. McAlpine, of Galveston, Tex., is at the Tremont House.

Justice Haines has been sick for the past three days,—not seriously, however.

D. De Vivo, of the Ilma de Murska Combination, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. Edward Atkinson, M. P., Manchester, Eng., is stopping at the Tremont House.

The Hon. Allen Saunders, of Omaha, fresh from Europe, was at the Sherman House yesterday.

A party of eleven persons from Cairo, en route northward to do some fishing, breakfasted at the Tremont House yesterday.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, widow of the late Oliver A. Willard, has been appointed to a position in the United States Revenue-Office in this city.

United States Senator and Mrs. William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, arrived in this city yesterday, and are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A report was current last evening that the body of Miss Emma Carr—who was recently drowned off the steamer Flora about half a mile from the North Pier—had been found abreast of Hyde Park.

The Managers of the Old People's Home met in the parlor of the Home yesterday. Mrs. Parkes, solicitor, reported cash donations of $286, and of merchandise $116; collections from other sources, $311.

Receiver Glover, of the Central National Bank that was, announces his readiness to pay the second dividend of 15 per cent. This will make 40 per cent paid to depositors since the bank went into the Receiver's hands.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 10 a. m., 68; 12 m., 69; 3 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 64. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.55; 8 p. m., 29.55.

The following programme will be rung on the chimes of St. James Church to-day: "Hail, Our Natal Morn;" "Chime Again, Chime Again, Beautiful Bells;" "Bonnie Doon;" "Hail, Columbia;" "America;" "Men of Harlech;" "Home, Sweet Home."

The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward met at Lochner's Hall last evening, W. T. Johnson in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business, the matter of forming a union with the Meyers Club was discussed, but no action was taken, from the fact that it was believed that club was a myth.

The Post-Office and Postal Stations will close at 10 a. m. for the day. The afternoon and evening mails will close at that hour (10 a. m). One delivery and one collection of mail will be made throughout the city by the carriers. The Registry, Money Order, and Cashier's Divisions will not be open for the transaction of business.

The Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, ex-Judge of the New York Superior Court, and ex-District Attorney of New York City, died last week in that city from a paralytic stroke. At the time of his death the Judge was in his 62d year. Several members of his family reside in Chicago, and the late Mrs. Judge Drury was his own sister.

Mr. Keenz, a Wabash avenue picture-frame dealer, got out an attachment yesterday at Justice Pollak's Court for two oil paintings, the "Wanderer" and "Our Game-Keeper's Larder," by Mr. J. Joy Robinson, which pictures adorned the walls of the Lydian Art Gallery. The ground for the attachment is that the owner of the gallery owed Keenz a balance of $30 on a bill of $200. The case will have a hearing in the near future.

At a regular meeting of Garden City Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., held Monday at Olympia Hall, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing year: James Fergus, Past Master Workman; James Marshall, Master Workman; J. C. Blewitt, Foreman; William H. O'Connor, Overseer; Henry Paul, Guide; Louis F. Hollands, Recorder; James Parker, Receiver; Frank Gysin, Financier; Robert Willis, Inside Watchman; Louis Kallen, Outside Watchman.

The Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Cook County met yesterday afternoon at the Tremont House, and, with the Conference Committee, looked over the list of judges of primaries selected by the Joint Committee, which is chosen from the Tammany Committee and the League Committee. The whole matter will be referred back to the Joint Committee, whereupon a Committee of the Whole will likely be appointed by a Special Committee to sit upon it. Ex-Ald. Hildreth was present.

The Coopers held their regular weekly meeting last evening at No. 7 Clark street, but did nothing except the routine business involved in perfecting their organization. Most of the coopers who were out on the late strike have come in, the bosses having practically acceded to the terms demanded. For wood-bound barrels, or tierces, they are now paying 30 and 35 cents, and for iron-bound, including what are known as alcohol and high-wine barrels, 40 and 45 cents. The Coopers seem to be satisfied, at least for the present, with the results of the strike, and claim to be devoting themselves to the perfection of their organization.

Eighteen Democrats of the Sixth Ward, who, it appears, constitute the Democratic Club of that Ward, met last night at Sack's Hall, corner of Brown and Twentieth streets. General routine business—the election of new members, the receiving of committee reports, etc., etc.—was transacted, and a few unimportant amendments to the constitution were offered and adopted. Messrs. John Hickey, A. McCarthy, and J. C. Dooley were appointed a Committee to request the Committee in whose hands lies the revision of the list of judges of election to give the Sixth Ward Club a representation inside the polls. Adjourned for one week.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of an unknown man about 50 years of age, found on the lake-shore at Hyde Park; upon Eddie Murphy, 5 years of age, at No. 148 Larrabee street, who was run over and killed by his father's team and truck; upon John Licht, who died of general debility at No. 36 Armitage avenue; upon Samuel Spencer, who died of Bright's disease of the kidneys at No. 289 Third avenue; and also upon John Engelbreit, of No. 198 Vine street, who was shot and killed by Peter Bender. It was clearly shown that the deceased had told Bender that the weapon was not loaded, and that the shooting was in consequence purely accidental. Bender was discharged from custody.

The Hon. Lorenz Brentano, Member of Congress from the Third District, has been requested by the Secretary of War to nominate a candidate for appointment to the Military Academy at West Point from his district, to fill the place which will be made vacant next spring by the graduation of Cadet A. C. Ducat, Jr. Although the nomination is made now, the successful candidate will not have to appear at West Point before the 14th of June next year. The age for the admission of cadets to the Academy is between 17 and 22 years. Candidates must be at least five feet in height, and free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States. Mr. Brentano has decided to throw open this nomination to all the qualified young men in his district who wish to compete for it. All who desire to enter for examination are requested to apply to him, either personally or by letter, at his office, No. 4 Honore Block.

When the land at North avenue was purchased for an addition to Lincoln Park, the large pier at the foot of the avenue had to be included in the purchase, and recently the Park Commissioners have conceived a plan for utilizing the structure, and yesterday tendered the use of it to the Directors of the Floating-Hospital Association for the purposes of that organization; the plan being to erect upon the pier a building for a summer hospital for children, which shall be a substitute for a vessel anchored in the offing, as has been the practice during the last two seasons. At a meeting of the Directors of the Association held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon, at which were present Messrs. F. H. Winston, R. P. Derickson, J. J. Howard, Gen. Joseph Stockton, and Drs. Hamill, Hyde, Earl, Adolphus, and Rutter, the offer of the Park Commissioners was accepted, and the Executive Committee instructed to proceed without delay to carry out the project. It is hoped that under the proposed arrangement even more satisfactory results will be attained than have been accomplished during the three years that the Hospital has been in operation, and that such a degree of usefulness will be manifested as will insure the permanency of the enterprise. The physicians of the city are unanimous and emphatic in their favorable expressions of the work of past seasons, and the work ought to receive the hearty support of the public.

Immediately after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon residents in the West Division were alarmed by a terrible detonation. It proved to be the explosion of a rendering tank in a one-story addition to a new meat-market recently erected and partially occupied by Arnold Bros., at Nos. 145 and 147 West Randolph street. Those who reached the scene first found among the debris an employe of the place named Henry Keisenheimer, nearly every bone in whose body had been broken, his skull fractured frightfully, and his flesh parboiled and scalded with the hot steam. The poor fellow was removed to his boarding-house, a few doors east, and last night it was reported that he was dead. He was 26 years of age, single, and not known to have had any relatives hereabouts. The tank which exploded was constructed by McFarlan & Co., of the United States Boiler-Works, a firm that has had considerable experience in this line. It was constructed of one-quarter-inch iron, the ends being bound together by some eight or ten iron rods, and was in dimension about five feet high by four in diameter. It was finished about two weeks ago, and it is said was tested by the maker, who let on suddenly fo[illegible] pounds of steam with the exhaust-pipe closed. Yesterday it was put into use by the firm for the first time, and the two tierces of lard for rendering were placed in it. Adolph Arnold, one of the proprietors, was in charge of the engine and boiler, and had instructions not to turn on more than eighteen pounds of steam. All this was done in defiance of the ordinances, for the Boiler Inspector had neither seen nor tested it, but intended doing so next week. As to the direct cause of the accident, only a Coroner's inquest upon the unfortunate victim will be able to get at the bottom facts. There appears to have been no safety-valve, and the exhaust-pipe was said to have been found open by a gas-fitter. Mr. Arnold insists that there was only eighteen pounds of steam on, and says that Crane Brothers and other manufacturers who examined the wreck said that the iron used was of an inferior quality. However, the impression is that there was too much steam on. The iron is wrenched and bent in every direction, and the iron stays are pulled clear from the rivets. The rear of the building was totally destroyed, entailing a loss of at least $500.

Prof. C. A. Young, the eminent and well-known astronomer; Prof. C. F. Bracket, the Professor of Physics; Prof. C. G. Rockwood, Professor of Mathematics; W. Libbey, Jr., Treasurer; and G. H. Calley, C. D. Bennett, W. McDonald, C. J. Young, and H. S. S. Smith, composing the Princeton Eclipse Expedition, of Princeton College, N. J., arrived in this city yesterday and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Outside of the Professors mentioned, the expedition is composed of students who graduated this or last year at Princeton College. All are remarkably intelligent young gentlemen, who have made science and astronomy an important portion of their study. A part of them went West last season, and then picked out ground near Denver City, Col., for the purpose of viewing the eclipse of the sun this year, which will take place on the 29th inst. The party have with them improved and approved scientific instruments, including a large ten-inch telescope, five spectroscopes, five photographic cameras for the purpose of taking views of the solar corona and solar spectrum. The reason of their early start is because they will have to put up their own observatory, and in the meantime they will camp out. The party leave for the West this morning. They have all the funds and instruments they want, and ought to do some good work. Norman Lockyer and Dr. Schuster, the well-known English spectroscopists, are also expected in Chicago within a day or two on their way to Denver.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Ex-Gov. W. P. Kellogg, New Orleans; Richard Morgan, Dallas, Texas; C. J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac; J. L. Campbell, Glasgow; C. Goddard, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Brodribb, Melbourne, Australia; C. H. Knight, Brazil, Ind.; A. B. Maynard and C. K. Johns, Louisiana.....*Sherman House*—Locto Melt, Paris; J. G. Stark, New York; A. D. Clark, Omaha; J. H. Chase, Newburyport; J. K. Gittins, Jr., Philadelphia; J. D. Manning, Buffalo; G. T. Emory, San Francisco; C. D. Hunter, New York; G. F. Bailey, New York....*Tremont House*—Col. J. M. Martin, New York; Judge Palmer, New Jersey; H. H. H. Larkins, Hamilton, Ont.; W. K. McAlpine, Galveston; A. Bircher, St. Paul; Col. H. B. Atkins, St. Paul; W. H. Paddock, New York; H. R. Farnum, Boston; A. M. Thomson, Milwaukee; Dexter Van Ostrand, Watertown, N. Y.; W. B. Gilbert, Cairo; M. S. Atwood, Fond du Lac; T. H. Schneider, Winnipeg; A. Van Siclens, Indianapolis; the Hon. J. D. Marcellas, New York; Prof. S. S. Sherman, Milwaukee....*Palmer House*—A. C. Boyd, Lincoln; F. H. Manning, Boston; John Williams, Omaha; Ozel Ames, Boston; L. N. Curtis and M. F. Berry, New York; Gen. D. S. Stanley, New York; J. R. O'Berine and E. H. Hoyt, Washington; W. O. Williams, Buffalo; A. L. Leggett, St. Louis; J. A. Waggoner, Cincinnati; C. C. Soule, Boston; Seth Bullock, Deadwood.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $2,000.

All the city offices will be closed to-day.

The disbursing clerk added $7,000 to the volume of scrip now afloat.

There was some talk of a special meeting of the Council Friday night, but it is believed none will be held.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water, $2,264; Collector, $2,164; Comptroller, $717; total, $5,145.

The police will fire salutes of thirty-eight guns at 5 o'clock this morning at Lincoln Park, on the lake shore, and on Laflin street.

The usual Fourth of July order was issued by Marshal Benner, requiring all the firemen to be on duty from 6 o'clock last evening until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

About $30,000 was paid out by the Treasurer to redeem revenue warrants of 1877, making $100,000 taken up in three days. Over $1,000,000 have been wiped out since February, and the balance will have disappeared before the Supreme Court decision is rendered.

The clerks in the water-office are at work on the delinquent list of 1877-'8. It is not as large by one-half as that of the previous year, the unpaid rates aggregating between $20,000 and $25,000. As soon as the Collector gets the papers he will proceed to sell the delinquent property.

Clark Lipe, representing the ousted West Park Commissioners, had an interview with the Mayor, and protested against the recognition of the new Park police appointed by the present Commissioners in the place of those discharged. His Honor took the matter under advisement.

Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., of Boston, who has been abroad and sniffed European stinks, is in the city, and, accompanied by Dr. De Wolf, spent a part of yesterday at the Stock-Yards and in Bridgeport. As usual, Chicago beats the world. Dr. Ames will probably testify as an expert in the cases which are to be tried in the Criminal Court Friday.

The report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics for June shows the deaths to have been 453, a decrease of 33 from the previous month, and of 109 from the corresponding one in 1877. The ratio is less than it has been for nine years, there being one death in 1,015, assuming the population to be 460,000. The average for eight years has been one in 603. Cold weather is responsible for it.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The stink cases will be called in the Criminal Court to-morrow. No court to-day.

The bastardy docket will be called in the County Court Monday, and in each case the recognizance will be renewed.

Judge Rogers announced yesterday that no jury cases would be tried in the Criminal Court during the August term.

Holden, it appears, was in earnest when he asked an appeal in the West Park quo warranto case. Yesterday the Clerk of the Criminal Court was preparing the records in the case for him at his expense.

The County Clerk yesterday received the bound volumes of the judgment records in the delinquent tax cases. They will be carted to the County Court Monday, upon which occasion judgment will be asked.

The Commissioners were yesterday invited to visit the Insane Asylum to-day to take part in the celebration of the Fourth. The exercises there will consist of singing, music, and dancing in open air, for which purpose a mammoth platform was yesterday erected. Commissioner Fitzgerald was invited to orate, but he respectfully declined.

The attorneys for the indicted in connection with the Protection Life case appear, all at once, to have become anxious to go to trial. They asked yesterday that the cases not removed from this county might be tried at once, whereupon it was agreed that defendants shall appear in court Monday again, when the cases will be set.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $34,383.

Special Revenue-Agent Meyer left for St. Louis last evening.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements were $71,000 yesterday.

Collector Harvey left yesterday for Geneva Lake to spend the Fourth.

The Sub-Treasury sold $20,000 of the new Government 4 per cents yesterday.

There were $3,000 in silver dollars started in circulation by the Sub-Treasurer yesterday.

The tax on distilled spirits yielded $28,349 yesterday. For the month to date the receipts have been $69,942, which is very large for this season of the year.

Deputy-Collector Richardson, of the First Wisconsin District, Milwaukee, has resigned his position. Special-Agent Meyer refuses to state the whys and wherefores, but an investigation is going on.

Mrs. A. H. Robinson, of 76 Fourth avenue, and John J. Ryan were up before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling liquors and cigars without paying the necessary Government license. They were held to bail.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

"Judge Bangs," said the reporter, "what are you going to do with the documents in the Custom-House matter that Secretary Sherman referred to you?"

"I am going to do just as the order says—examine them carefully."

"Are all the papers there?"

"I guess so. There is a bundle of documents as big as your hat."

"Are you going to look them through right away?"

"There is time enough. They are left to me to examine and judge whether the matters contained therein should be brought before the Grand Jury. There is time enough before that body meets."

"Will you bring the matter before the Grand Jury?"

"I don't know. I haven't made up my mind yet. I can tell better after I have examined the papers."

Said THE TRIBUNE reporter to Collector William Henry Smith yesterday afternoon:

"Why were these papers referred to Judge Bangs?"

"I suppose to examine them, of course, as the order states."

"To smother them?" interjected the reporter.

"I guess not," responded Mr. Smith.

"What do you think?"

"I guess it is all right. I know it will be."

"What do you know about the papers in the Custom-House matter?" asked the reporter of Assistant District-Attorney Thomson.

"I don't know anything."

"Why were they referred to Judge Bangs?"

"To examine, of course."

"Nothing else?"

"I guess not."

CRIMINAL.

Charles H. Mendenhall was yesterday admitted in $7,000 bail to the 10th, Dr. W. T. Belfield, of the County Hospital, giving as his opinion that Hall's wound would not prove fatal, although he would surely lose his eye. McMahon and Hall were held in $500 bonds to the same date for the alleged assault upon Mendenhall.

Peter Bodgess, of No. 65 Illinois street, alleges that he made a deposit of $4 with Joseph Lauff, a tailor, doing business at No. 253 North Clark street, in consideration of which the latter was to commence building him a suit of clothes. He claims that he has seen nothing of the money or clothing since, and Lauff was last evening arrested upon a warrant charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Justice Meech entered a judgment of $80 yesterday against Aaron H. Taylor, of Orange County, New York, the owner of the celebrated stallion Florida, in favor of Mrs. F. H. Dunton, a copartner with her husband in a Chicago paper known as the *Spirit of the Turf*. The judgment was rendered on a debt for printing and advertising. The suit was begun by Mrs. Dunton seizing the horse Florida (said to be valued at $30,000) by virtue of an attachment writ.

Two men in a partially intoxicated condition last evening raised a tremendous row in the saloon of Schell & Schorth in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building. Both were badly used up by the barkeeper and an assistant, and in revenge one of them smashed a $150 mirror with an iron match-safe. Thereupon one of the proprietors covered the fellow with a cocked revolver, and held him until the arrival of an officer. At the station the prisoner gave the name of B. C. Fox.

About one month ago a woman known as "Mother" Ryder, and who had acquired somewhat of a notoriety from the fact that she kept a hospital for broken-legged and scalded dogs, caused the arrest of seven men, and charged them with riot, committed in tearing down her house, No. 46 Desplaines street. Justice Pollak held two of the men to the Criminal Court, and the Grand Jury failed to indict them. A few days ago, Mother Ryder caused their rearrest. From Justice Wilson the seven alleged rioters took a change of venue to Justice Hammill, and yesterday they were discharged for want of prosecution.

Henry Binmore, a practicing attorney, was yesterday arrested by Constable Hall on a charge of embezzling trust funds belonging to minor children. The complaint, which was filed before Justice Foote, was made by Charles Clarke, another attorney, who is the bondsman for a man named Patrick Flynn. Flynn is the guardian of two children, John and James, whose mother died some time ago and left them some $400 in money. Mr. Binmore was employed as counsel in the case, and he collected the cash, which, it is alleged, he has failed to turn over. Mr. Binmore was arrested and held to bail for examination.

A gang of burglars is playing havoc in the West Madison street district, and the condition of affairs is really becoming serious in this particular section of the city. Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning the gang visited the houses No. 350 and 352 May street, the latter occupied by Martin Carroll, and also a house in the rear occupied by Thomas Gleason. There were at least three, and perhaps four, in the gang, and, as if conscious of their united power, they leisurely helped themselves to whatever they wanted. From No. 350 was taken clothing and jewelry; from Mr. Gleason, his clothing and a gold watch and chain, the thieves dropping his pantaloons as they fled. So far as known, nothing was taken from Mr. Carroll's house, a little house-dog scaring them off. Neither of these burglaries was reported at headquarters, probably for fear that Supt. Hickey might possibly find out what was going on in that section of the city. By way of information it may be stated that about a score of burglaries have taken place in this district in rapid succession. Many are never reported, and the complainants are frequently requested not to let the press know, ostensibly for fear that the thieves might hear of the burglaries and make it harder for the police to work up, but really for the purpose of allowing the public to believe that the district is very quiet indeed. The inefficiency of Capt. Seavey has become so marked that the citizens in his district are clamoring for a change.

SUPT. HICKEY

AND R. P. DERICKSON.

A morning paper yesterday contained a half-column article in which an attempt was made to show that Mrs. Johnson, the female detective, backed by Supt. Hickey, had attempted to blackmail a "respectable citizen," Hickey's alleged object being to "get even" because the citizen had said a certain thief paid Hickey 10 per cent of his earnings for protection, etc. The charge is not true, and the apparent motive which prompted its publication was to injure Supt. Hickey in the eyes of Aldermen who are believed to be opposed to his confirmation. It is true that Mrs. Johnson wrote the citizen several letters, and endeavored to bring about a meeting, but she had a purpose in view that was perfectly legitimate. The citizen is R. P. Derickson. It will be remembered that he went to Chambersburg, Pa., in the latter part of 1876 to assist in getting a young man named Weeks out of jail, he having been arrested with one Clement, alias Roland, a "professional," for robbing a bank in that city. On his way home, as Mr. Derickson stated on his arrival to a reporter, he met Roland, who had escaped, on the train. In the same conversation he said Roland had told him that when he did work in Chicago Jake Rehm and Supt. Hickey were satisfied with 10 per cent. Mayor Heath read the interview, and went to Supt. Hickey and told him to arrest Roland, the fugitive, if it were possible. Mr. Derickson reached Chicago Dec. 3, 1876. Having admitted that Roland was on the cars with him, Supt. Hickey naturally concluded, since Derickson was well acquainted with the family to which the thief's wife belonged, that he, perhaps, knew his whereabouts. It would never have done to have gone to Mr. Derickson and ask, "Where is Roland?" So if any information was to be obtained it was to be secured in only one way—by strategy.

What was wanted was to get Mrs. Johnson into a certain house where it was reasonably sure that Clermont would stop when he reached the city. In order to get her in there, as a boarder, or in any other way, it was necessary to secure a favorable word from Mr. Derickson, and the chief object of writing the letters to him and seeking his acquaintance was to get that good word. It was necessary to get at things in this way, since Mr. Derickson had told the police authorities that he would give them no more assistance in the effort to secure Clermont, and would have nothing more to do with the affair,—they would have to get along alone.

Accordingly Mrs. Johnson was detailed to get on the confidential side of Mr. Derickson. In carrying out the method adopted to accomplish this, she wrote him several letters, Supt. Hickey and the Mayor knowing their contents. The lady of the house where the meeting was to take place—a woman whose character is above question—was let into the secret. This was necessary, as she was suspicious. Mr. Derickson called two or three times, but Mrs. Johnson happened to be out, and the two never met. The only object was to get Mr. Derickson, in conversation, to drop something which would give a clew to Roland's whereabouts. Mrs. Johnson is a respectable woman, if she is a detective, and simply did what is done in every city of the country every day in the year—assumed a part in order to get facts which will lead to the detection of criminals. If there had been any blackmail scheme in her head, or Supt. Hickey had any desire to "get even," they would have been silly to act in such a way as they did—let Mayor Heath know every move. Having gotten a clew from another source as to Roland's hiding-place, the effort to get points from Mr. Derickson was dropped, the criminal being captured by Detective Steele at No. 985 West Harrison street on the 18th of January, 1877. This is all there is to the story. The facts were distorted to make a sensation, but it did no harm. An attempt was made to influence Ald. Beidler by the recital, but it is understood he made inquiries and became satisfied that Supt. Hickey had done nothing beyond what his duty required him to do.

MRS. VALENTINE.

SHE WANTS TO COMPROMISE.

"Register us as simply from Baltimore," said a lady to Judge Hipple at the Palmer House yesterday morning, "as we are only traveling for our health." The lady who made this remark was Mrs. T. B. Valentine, of California and Baltimore. She was accompanied by Mrs. M. B. Banks, of the Monumental City. Mrs. Valentine is not unknown to Chicago, since she is the wife of the claimant to the famous Fort Dearborn Addition, known as the Lake-Front. A TRIBUNE reporter sent up his card to the ladies during the afternoon, and they gave him a very pleasant audience.

Mrs. Valentine is what may be termed a lady of a decidedly positive character. Her eyes are lit up with a fire that speaks at once of intelligence and a business shrewdness that cannot be gainsaid. She is a most entertaining conversationalist, and her manners are easy and refined.

"I'm not to be interviewed," said the lady. "I am traveling for my health, and not upon any business connected with our claim here."

"But you are here, and the public would like to know as to your future movements in the Lake-Front matter. There is no desire to interview you—merely to get a little information."

"I met some of your Chicago people several years ago at the Geysers, and I piloted them and entertained them so well that they gave me a vote of thanks. They asked me to call upon them if I ever came this way, but I am afraid it is not well for me just now to endeavor to make new acquaintances here."

"I rather think the people here do not carry such animosities to their homes."

"I don't know. How does your paper feel towards me? I see by the Chicago *Times* that it does not favor our claim very much."

"But as to your future intentions?"

"That I can't say. I represent my husband by power of attorney, but I am not here on that business at present. We leave that altogether in the hands of Mr. McDade, our attorney in the case. So far as our claims are concerned, we think we have a good one upon Fort Dearborn Addition. It was Government land when we pre-empted it with our scrip. We believe we have a right to Government land anywhere to the amount of our land-scrip. The Government treated us very unfairly when it took our Alameda land-grant, which we had by direct patents from the Mexican Government. The United States Courts held so, and in order to satisfy us issued to us scrip in payment for our claim, which allowed us to take land belonging to the Government anywhere in the United States,—mineral or arable lands,—such as we may see proper. We found this land here which the City of Chicago claimed to own, but the title of which was yet in the United States, and we placed our scrip upon it. We believe our claim is valid, and the Government owes us $1,000,000."

"But what do you propose to do?"

"We are willing to compromise with the city."

"What proposition have you to make?"

"None; we want the city to make it."

"What would you consider a fair compromise—$2,000,000?"

"We are not greedy. Not so much as that. We want simply our just dues in the matter."

Mrs. Banks, who sat by, was inclined to look jocularly at the matter, and said, "Yes, take all you can get. Nothing less than millions."

"Suppose you get the property, what then?"

"We are willing to await the decision of Secretary Schurz in the matter."

"Suppose he decides in your favor, will you build there?"

"No, I guess not. We have got residences enough, I think. One in California, one in Baltimore, and another in Florida is all we need. We will compromise, and invest the proceeds in Government bonds."

"You have no idea that your claim will prove valid?"

"Certainly. The City of Chicago acknowledged its weakness when it asked Congress to give it title. We think we have a sure case. Our business is not now with Chicago, and will not be until it gets into the State Courts. We know the difficulties we will have to content with, but we are prepared for them all."

From the above it would seem as though Mrs. Valentine was very sanguine of her prospects. She leaves Chicago to-morrow for Pembina and a trip up the Red River for her health, and she will return to Chicago about the last of this month.

THE LABOR COUNCIL.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK

did not accept the challenge of the Labor Council to meet their speakers, although there were between 3,000 and 4,000 people in the Tabernacle last evening, who went there under the impression that he would talk. Not to disappoint them, a mass-meeting was held, and they were entertained for over two hours by speeches on one side of the question. The platform was decorated with American flags, and on the wall in the rear were huge placards containing statements of Henry Ward Beecher, Jay Gould, and the newspapers, such as "What the workingmen [strikers] need is force, and enough of it to be remembered among them for many long generations"; "The machinery is now furnished by which in any emergency the monopolies of the country can act together at a single day's notice." There were also inscriptions like these: "The laboring man works to support the capitalistic class"; "Workingmen do all the work, capitalists get all the pay"; "Cheap labor means cheap men." The gathering was presided over by Samuel Goldwater, President of the Cigar-Makers' Union. He introduced

Mr. William McNiel, President of the International Labor Union, who invited the Rev. Joseph Cook, if he were present, to come on the platform.

Mr. Cook did not appear.

An invitation was then extended to "any other clergyman who felt like freeing his mind on the question of Communism or Socialism."

No one came forward.

The audience then joined in singing "James Brown," to the tune of John Brown,—a song setting forth the wrongs of the workingmen. One stanza read:

James Brown feels oppression's iron within his breast,
James Brown broods and ponders, he is not at rest,
James Brown swears he will with wrong and power
contest,
His own right arm shall help.
Chorus—Come, O bearer of Glad Tidings,
Bringing wisdom from her hidings,
Come, O bearer of Glad Tidings,
O come, O come, Eight Hours!

The singing reminded one of the days when Moody and Sankey were here.

MR. M'NIEL

then went on to say that workingmen only demanded things of the kind and character that Ralph Waldo Emerson said every man should have in his home. Communism came from commune, and commune in France was what township was in New England. It meant, in its true sense, nothing more than township sovereignty. Socialism simply meant the carrying out and the perfecting of our republican institutions. [Applause.] It was charged that they sought the destruction of property and bloodshed. It was a lie. [Cheers.] And the clergymen and editors who repeated the assertion were liars. [Applause.] If, in bringing about a revolution and a settlement of the question, blood came, the responsibility would be on the dough-faced clergy and the dough-faced press and their capitalist owners. [Applause.] The Communism to be feared was that of Henry Ward Beecher [laughter], Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, Tom Scott, Garrett, and Gowan. [Cheers.] Harvard students were taught that Republics were impossible. Workingmen should be educated in the principles of government, and the methods by which that government should be controlled. Why should they not live in the houses they build, ride in the carriages they constructed, reap the products of the fields they planted? They would ask these questions in spite of the opposition of capitalists or the calumny of press and pulpit. Three methods were proposed: (1) Financial; (2) Socialistic; (3) Economical. The first the speaker didn't believe in; the second he did. That was said to be a foreign importation. If all of foreign importation was taken away from us, it would leave Sitting Bull standing alone in his glory. [Applause.] The question was, "Is it right?" He challenged their opponents to answer the question. Was it right that they should toil day after day, and go to their homes and find them bare; their wives overworked, forced to take their children from school and send them into the factories to help eke out a miserable existence? [Cries of "No!" "No!"] All they asked was that they should receive what they earned. [Cheers.] If anything was left, the capitalist could have it. [Laughter.] The third plan sought the organization of all classes upon certain measures for certain purposes. He advised his hearers to join the trades-unions, pointing to what had been accomplished by them in Great Britain, even without the ballot. He referred to the fact that there were 60,000 children in Massachusetts growing up in ignorance, contrary to the law, but there was no one to see that the statute was enforced.

He next commented upon the platform of the Socialistic Labor party, and concluded by reading a poem, the burden of which was eight hours for everything. [Applause.]

Paul Grottkau and George Gunton also made speeches, and, after adopting the usual resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members present except Mr. Tabor.

Under the head of unfinished business the new rules for the government of the Insane Asylum were taken up, read, and adopted.

The Hospital Committee reported, recommending certain changes in the Hospital rules affecting the Medical Department, and the same were adopted.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported, recommending an appropriation of $766 for a bridge across the Desplaines River in the Village of Park Ridge. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cleary, a "pass" to Buffalo was granted to George Watts by a vote of 8 to 6. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Boese, Burling, Lenzen, Meyer, Wheeler, Senne.

After securing the victory, Mr. Cleary said that he understood that "passes" were being issued every day to the pets of the Committee of Public Charities, and gave notice that he would introduce a resolution Monday providing for the closing of the County Agent's office, and the doing away of issuing "passes," etc.

Mr. Senne said, on the "pass" question, that Tuesday the Committee had passed a resolution, which all the members had signed, agreeing not to issue any more "passes," and it was only an hour afterward that a "pass" was issued to a young man on the recommendation of one of those who had signed the resolution.

Mr. Bradley said the "pass" in question had been issued through him, and it was to a young man now broken down in health.

Mr. Lenzen—How long had the man lived in the county?

Mr. Bradley—Two years.

Mr. Lenzen—I understand that the man had been in the county only four months, and that he was not deserving, nor a charge on the county.

Mr. Mulloy moved that hereafter all applications for passes be sent to the open Board and passed on by it.

Mr. Spofford then proceeded to speak on the "pass" question at some length. He said that the majority of applicants for "passes" were undeserving. In the last two weeks there had been twelve applicants for "passes" to Europe, ten to Denver, and a number to Florida and other health resorts.

Mr. Lenzen thought Spofford had reflected on the Committee, and wanted him to explain and deny that the Committee, in giving passes, had been partial to their friends, etc.

Mr. Spofford obeyed orders, and defended the Committee, and Mr. Cleary reiterated his charge, and wanted the motion of Mulloy so amended that the County Agent's office be ordered closed at once.

Mr. Fitzgerald was in the chair, and, seeing that the movement was intended as an expression of a want of confidence in the Committee on Public Charities, refused to consider Mr. Cleary's motion, and, amidst considerable excitement, Mulloy's motion prevailed by a vote of 10 to 4, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

WALKER'S FRIENDS,

AND THEIR LAST MOVE IN HIS BEHALF.

The scheme on the part of a majority of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service to have the county supply the cut-stone contractor on the Court-House (Walker-McNeill) with the necessary machinery to set the stone was referred to in these columns a few days ago. In view, however, of the outrageous character of the proposition, and the fact that it is now intended to push it through Monday, much more can be said on the subject.

The proposition to supply Walker with the machinery necessary to go on with the Court-House work was sprung on the Board Monday in connection with a proposition to pay him $7,000 in "extras," to which he has no title, and with another to in advance appropriate $200,000 out of the next tax-levy for Court-House purposes.

THE FIRST PROPOSITION

is worthy of reproduction in full, conveying, as it does, a correct idea of how public business is being transacted. It is as follows:

WHEREAS, A communication has been received by the Board from J. J. Egan, the architect of the Court-House, and ordered spread upon the records, in which it is stated that the hoisting machinery employed by William McNeil & Son, contractors for the cut-stone work, is of an insufficient and dangerous character, threatening to life and property in the vicinity, and calling upon the Board to institute such measures as will prevent accident to the public and secure the completion of the contract in a proper manner and protect the interests of the county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by virtue of the authority and conditions of the contract between the county and William McNeil & Son, the architect, J. J. Egan, be and is hereby instructed and authorized to have provided and placed in position in working order such proper derricks and other appliances as are necessary for the proper prosecution of the stone-setting work of said building, and securing the public from reasonable fears and damage. And after the erection of such machinery and other appliances as in his judgment are necessary and proper for the execution of the stone-setting work, he shall report the cost of the same, with a certificate of his approval as to its fitness and sufficiency for use in setting the stone of the third story. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the architect and William McNeil & Son, and in case of the failure or neglect of McNeil & Son to provide such machinery as may be necessary within a reasonable time, then the architect shall, in his discretion, proceed to execute the same, or notify this Board of the fact and ask for further instructions.

THE FIRST RESOLUTION,

it will be noticed, authorizes Architect Egan, without any ifs or ands, to purchase the machinery and put it up, and then send the bill to the Board, while the second is thrown in, evidently, to bewilder, saying that in the event of McNeil (Walker,) failing to supply the machinery, the architect is either to supply it or report to the Board for further instructions. The intention of the Committee is to pay for the machinery. If it had been otherwise something of the kind would at least have been intimated.

Now Walker has a contract with Cook County, and has given bonds to do certain things, among others to supply the necessary machinery, etc., and the Commissioners are supposed to represent the people in seeing that contract carried out to the letter. The following is from

THE CONTRACT:

The contractor shall provide all necessary and suitable implements, scaffolding, tools, and machinery for the proper execution, hoisting, and setting of the work. . . . . The contractor shall be bound to use every precaution in the erection of proper scaffolding, hoisting gear, and machinery for the protection of the lives of the workmen employed on the structure, and shall be bound over in a special bond of $20,000 to indemnify Cook County against any damages resulting from accident or injury to the workmen so employed in consequence of any neglect or omission to provide such suitable hoisting gear, scaffolding, or machinery on his part.

Compare this extract with the Committee's report above and the affection of the Committee for the contractor over the public is clearly established. The contract requires Walker to not only provide the necessary machinery, etc., but also to give bond in the sum of $20,000 to protect the county from liability for accidents to life or limb that may occur on the work. Has he furnished the machinery or given the bond? No. But the Commissioners, in their hearty sympathy for him, propose to supply him the machinery, now that he cannot get along without it, and, as for the bond, it has never been required, and never will be.

So far so good. The contractor has refused to supply the machinery and also the bond, and the contract

PROVIDES FOR JUST SUCH A CONTINGENCY.

It reads:

It is hereby provided and agreed that if at any time the said party of the first part (McNeil & Son) shall refuse or neglect to proceed in accordance with the requirements and conditions of this agreement, the said Board of Commissioners shall have full right and authority to take the furnishing of said materials and performing said work and labor out of the hands of the said party of the first part (McNeil & Son), and to employ other parties to supply and perform whatever the said party of the first part shall fail to supply and perform, and to deduct the expense thereof from any money that may be due and owing to said party of the first part on account thereof, and to relet the same to other contractors.

And it is further agreed that if said first party (McNeil & Son) shall refuse or neglect to proceed according to the terms hereof, and in the time and manner herein stipulated, the said second party (the county) shall have the right, and authority is hereby given, to declare this contract forfeited, and to relet the furnishing of said materials and performing said labor to other parties, but it is expressly agreed that such forfeiture shall not release said first party or the sureties for the performance of this contract by said first party from liability to said second party by reason of failure to perform this contract.

How is this part of the contract being carried out? Why, instead of declaring the contract forfeited, the Commissioners propose to rally around the contractor, and supply him that which he cannot supply himself. They could with equal propriety propose to supply him the labor to set the stone!

THE FOURTH.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.

Long before this reaches the eye of the reader, the celebration of the Fourth, begun even as early as yesterday morning on a small but noisy scale, will have been an actual, and, to those who have ears to hear, a painful, fact. This is true as to all who choose to remain within urban bounds and away from the various places of amusement, where the fire-cracker and squib are prohibited, but where more suppressed excitement will be furnished at the usual rates.

"A Celebrated Case" will be given at Hooley's, afternoon and evening.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given at the afternoon and evening performances at McVicker's, Mr. George Gotthold reading the Declaration of Independence and the Jubilee Singers perpetrating the "Star-Spangled Banner," in addition to the regular display of *Uncle Tom's* sorrows and the life and death of Little *Eva*. John Dillon and company will give "The Colleen Bawn" and "Jones' Baby" in the afternoon and evening, and the lovers of a variety bill can get what they affect at the New Chicago, both afternoon and evening. The Midgets will "receive" from 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m., and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp, lovers of the national game can look in at the game between the Chicago and Providence clubs at White Stocking Park.

Early this morning the Chicago Veteran Light Artillery will report to Capt. Tobey at headquarters, and a national salute will be fired in honor of the day. A fine exhibition of fireworks at Lake Park in the evening will doubtless draw such as will not have heard noise and smelled enough powder during the day. The railroads have not been behind in modes of amusement for the Fourth. A special train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, for Aurora, will leave at 9 a. m., and, returning, will leave Aurora at 5 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. One fare will do for the round trip. The Chicago & Alton will sell round-trip tickets to all points on its line at one and one-fifth fare, and the Michigan Central and Northwestern at one fare.

The Goodrich Transportation Company hourly excursions to Evanston will be made by three of the elegant low-pressure side-wheel steamers, the Chicago, Sheboygan, and Muskegon. The first boat will leave at 8 o'clock in the morning, from the Company's dock at the foot of Michigan avenue, and excursions will be made every hour after that during the day and evening. The Evanston pier has been chartered by the Company for the exclusive use and comfort of their passengers. A band of music will accompany each boat, and everything will be provided for the safety and convenience of the excursionists. The boats of this Company are well known for their fast and safe qualities, and danger is a thing not to be thought of. There will be evening excursions on the lake, starting at 8 o'clock. At 7 o'clock in the morning the steamer Corona will start for St. Joseph, Mich., arriving there at noon. Returning, the boat will leave at 10 p. m., arriving here at 4 o'clock the next morning.

The day will be generally observed in the suburbs by the display of fireworks, picnics, orations, reading of the Declaration of Independence, racing, shooting-matches, etc., etc.

In the city there will be an almost entire closing of business houses, and the day will be generally given up to celebrations. The Board of Trade has adjourned over, and the Post-Office and postal stations will be as silent as the grave after 10 o'clock this morning, at which hour all afternoon and evening mails will close. Only one collection and one delivery of mail will be made during the day.

The festivities at the Natatorium to-day will be of an interesting character. A part of the entertainment is the prize-swimming of young men and boys who have already graduated as "free swimmers" this season. There will also be a friendly race for pupils of last season, and in the evening a grand aquatic tournament of all the best swimmers and patrons of the institution. Parents and educators are invited.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

THE COMPLAINTS CONTINUED TO POUR

into the lap of the South Town Board of Review yesterday, some of the complainants acting independently and bringing their objections up the stairs into the back room themselves, and others resorting to the agency of the Taxpayers' Association and its scheme for securing protests. The number filed altogether since the fourth Monday in June is now about 900, and the prospect is that the protest on the part of people owning property north of Twenty-second street will be pretty nearly unanimous. The work of securing these objections will probably be completed before the week is out, and at its completion the Board of Review will look them over, and, in all probability, grant the relief prayed for by adopting a standard, and assessing in conformity thereto, similar to the standard adopted in the other towns. Messrs. Ayers and Rees, the Citizens' Association Committee, continued their studies of the books yesterday, expressing the opinion that the property in the business section was assessed at about the proper figure, but criticising that on the property situated south of Twelfth street and west of State as about 30 per cent higher than it ought to be.

The Board of Review will meet to-day at noon, but, owing to the spirit of patriotism which will undoubtedly be abroad, it is not expected that there will be a rush of objectors, and the meeting will probably be purely formal and agreeably brief.

THE OBJECTORS YESTERDAY

were Martin Andrews, 578 Wabash avenue; Ralph E. Starkweather, 202 State street; William H. Arnold; W. J. Culver; John Alling; John A. Markley; Ezekiel Morrison; Valentine Keller, 348 Fifth avenue; P. S. Feogin, Englewood; N. Long, Russelville, Ky.; Mary A. Smith; Hugh S. Spear, Kenosha, Wis.; Charles Brachvogel, 261 Wabash avenue; Stephen Wilks, 143 State street; E. Frankenthal; William Nyerecke; B. F. Brede, 76 West Madison street; Jacob C. Friedman; Miss Carrie V. Watson, 441 South Clark street; George C. Morton; S. G. D. Howard; Fisher & Co.; J. L. James' estate; E. S. Wells, 33 River street; Samuel Guyster, 752 Wabash avenue; Darius Knights, 939 Indiana avenue; C. H. Schwab, Franklin and Monroe streets; W. Denning; Peter Stumps, 314 Cottage Grove avenue; William F. Tucker, 1010 Prairie avenue; W. E. Chamberlain, 200 LaSalle street; F. Crumbaugh, 848 Wabash avenue; Edward Quinlan, 803 State street; Thomas Hubbard and H. G. Bird, 860 Wabash avenue; Isaac Katzauer, 246 Lake street; A. J. Averill; Susan A. Gould, 148 Van Buren street; T. O. Hayne; Matthew Walsh, 116 Van Buren street; John Keller, 156 Van Buren street; Mary Kennedy, 162 Van Buren street; George Rapp, 166 Van Buren street; August Newman, river and Van Buren street; Carlo Fabbei, 136 Van Buren street; M. Treser; J. Seeley Wallace; H. M. Wilmarth; William Wheeler; Schureman & Hand Mantel Company; F. R. Otis; Chicago Academy of Sciences; Henry P. Isham; Dr. W. H. Byford; John Duffy; B. F. Ray, 222 Vincennes avenue; Murray F. Tuley; William Blair, 230 Michigan avenue; J. M. W. Jones; Mary L. Barnes; H. E. Brown, 932 Indiana avenue; J. M. Gillespie; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Dyer; A. Bolter, 172 Van Buren street; Margaret Weinand; Thomas Bevan, 629 Michigan avenue; Wright & Tyrrel for John Cochran, New York City; Fred R. Sears, Boston; Q. A. Shaw, Boston; Charles Busby, Chicago; E. Jones Andrews, Boston; Hannah B. Shaw, Boston; Charles Stern, Chicago; the Rev. John O'Donnell, Nashua, N. H.; R. W. Wood, Chicago; Mary Ann Hodgson, 1319 Indiana avenue; Melville W. Fuller; Baker, Smith & Co.; E. A. Cummings & Co.; J. Gunzenhauser; Herman F. Baer; Albert Staehle; William H. Rand; J. H. Shomberger; W. G. Hathaway, 548 Michigan avenue; David Cunningham and William Croskey; L. E. Merrill; Mary Wallingford, 898 Wabash avenue; Michael Corigan; Martin Clifford; William Corigan; Johanna Corigan; Mrs. Hannah A. Davis, Waukesha County, Wis.; Charles Stein, 1314 Prairie avenue; Edward Spring, 711 Wabash avenue; Mrs. J. Kelsey, 935 Wabash avenue; St. Clair Sutherland, 877 Wabash avenue; Mrs. J. W. Hooker, 811 Wabash avenue; Nathaniel A. Jones, 811 Wabash avenue; M. G. Townsend and F. M. Godfrey; Charles C. Holton, Receiver Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chicago; Marion Munger; Thomas Foley, Catholic Bishop of Chicago; Mrs. Pauline Robbins; H. S. Hahn, 137 Madison street; Perkins Bass.

ELGIN ASYLUM.

MRS. FERGUSON'S STORY.

If all reports be true, there is likely to be trouble at an early day at the Elgin Insane Asylum. Yesterday an aged, heart-broken mother, Mrs. Ferguson, was seen hanging about the skirts of Commissioners and dodging in and out of the County Court, laying her grievances, and seeking counsel and advice from whomsoever she met. She was distressed in mind, and her condition elicited the greatest sympathy. Her story was, in brief, that about a month ago her son had been found insane in the County Court, and, having walked out to Jefferson to examine the treatment of the insane there, she was averse to sending him there. He was a pauper, however, and, upon being told that he must go there, she sat about trying to avert what she considered so great a calamity. She worked incessantly, inquiring here and there, bent all the time on sending him to Elgin. Application for his admission there was refused at first on the ground that the county's quota of patients was already more than full. But she persisted and would not be put off, and at the end of a few days succeeded in bringing influences to bear by which he was finally admitted, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson and others interceding for her.

After he had been there awhile she managed to go and see him, and this it was that caused her grief and excitement. She says that he—his name is Victor Feguson, and he is 27 years of age—was taken there and put in what is known as the "violent" ward, and that the morning after the first night of his stay he was bruised and beaten terribly, and that his ill-treatment was clearly visible when she saw him a week or more afterward. She made such an investigation of the cause of his bruises as she could under the circumstances, and found that one of the keepers had attacked him, thrown him down, choked him, beat him, and otherwise roughly handled him, and all for no cause. She says he is quiet and peaceable, and comparatively sane, and wonders that he should have been placed in a "violent" ward, as much as she does that he was subsequently treated as he was. Beside his bruises, she says he had been reduced to a mere skeleton, whereas when he went there he was quite stout and healthy.

She was repeating her story with a view to learning from those she met how to proceed to get him out of the asylum and away from the treatment he was receiving, and her experience was anything but pleasant. She said, among other things, that she had paid a South Water street merchant, whom she knew as a former Sunday-school worker, and who had taken some interest in the case, $30 to pay the cost of trial in the County Court, and that he had since told her that he had paid it, etc. An examination of the records of the Court showed that no such sum had been paid, or any other sum, and, when she learned that such was the case, the poor creature was nonplussed, and more at sea than ever. She promised to see the merchant last evening, and start for Elgin this morning and see what she could do. Some one gave her a letter to one of the Trustees of the Asylum, and she proposes to not only remove her son, but to do what she can toward exposing what she deems the brutality of the keepers employed at the institution, and also the seeming ignorance of their superiors of what takes place in the care of patients.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The parties concerned are thankful for your notice, and will give a detailed statement of the causes which led to the breaking off of the engagement.

At the last visit the gentleman made to the lady, he thought she was not as affectionately inclined to him as she should be, as one engaged, and as a true lover anticipating marriage. The facts in the case are as first stated as far as they go. The amounts of goods and money each are about one-third more. This lady is no engagement shark, she means well, is a lady in the true sense of the word. She is true, virtuous, and honest, and of an excellent family, of a very kind disposition, lively, and fond of company that is agreeable to her. This latter is mostly the cause of his jealousy, for he was jealous, and this was her greatest objection to him; also his age he refused to tell, but it is about 55. She 20. He is now coming to the city to take action against her for the money and balance of goods used, he claiming blackmail.

Now what can he do? Also what can the lady do to save herself? M.

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PER CURIAM—There appears to be equities on both sides, so let us compromise. She should return the presents he gave,—such as the sewing machine, etc.,—for the sight of them around the house must recall unpleasant associations, and then, too, the next lover can replace them. She should refuse to return the cash and other articles which have perished, and if he threatens to sue her should snap her fingers at him—if that suits her ideas of dignity—and tell him to go on with his rat-killing. She can easily get a young lawyer to defend her case for the love of her beautiful eyes.

WHAT IS IT?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Having seen considerable in the papers concerning the Washington scandal, I am led to inquire as to the "true inwardness" of that and similar cases. Now, leaving Washington morals and customs out of the account, I wish to ask if a lady can closet herself at a restaurant, or any other public place, no matter for what ostensible purpose, without fulfilling all the outward conditions of assignation? And is it not generally so understood in society? If not, why not? C.

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It depends entirely on the "custom of the country." Where it is not considered wrong, it is not wrong; where it is thought to be wrong, it is wrong. It cannot be said that "it is generally so considered in society." It depends on the parties and the character of the place they go to.

ADULTERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Is the committing of adultery a criminal act? If so, what constitutes an act of adultery? Does the writing of love-letters to a married woman constitute adultery? If so, why not bring all men to justice who prove themselves with their own handwriting guilty of said act?

A. STEMPEL.

Adultery is a criminal act. The broad definition of the New Testament would make the letter-writing referred to criminal. But the statute is not so severe, and requires sexual intercourse.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

Mr. Samuel R. Slaymaker, a very aged gentleman, universally known and respected in Evanston, lies in a somewhat critical condition at his son's, on the Ridge—his illness being the result of a partial stroke of paralysis on the left side.

The Village Trustees met Tuesday evening. A petition from the Chicago & Milwaukee Telegraph Company for the privilege of erecting telegraph poles from the village limits north on Chicago avenue to Greenwood street, thence west to Sherman avenue, thence north to Lincoln avenue, thence west to Ridge avenue, and thence north to the village limits was referred to Attorney Ide and the Committee on Streets and Alleys, with power to act. The report of the Engineer of the Water-Works showed for June expenses amounting to $336. The Street Commissioner's report showed, for the same month, expenses, $253; receipts, $86. The report of the Village Treasurer for May showed the receipts to have been $3,950; the expenditures, $655; the balance on hand June 1, $16,174. It was decided that unless persons residing out of the village who are using water from the Water-Works petition to be taken into the village within ten days, the water shall be cut off.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 3.—Regent Climie to-day completed the work referred to him by the Regents preparatory to the adoption of an entirely new financial system for the University. Hereafter, students paying fees will first receive a ticket from the Steward, which, with the fees, they will present to the Treasurer. Laboratory fees will take the same course. Thus will be formed a duplicate system which insures great safety. The Treasurer will be the sole purchasing and distributing agent. All expenditures will be paid by the Treasurer only, on vouchers signed by the Steward and countersigned by the President.

THE DELAVAN SCANDAL.

A Fine Coat of Whitewash in Preparation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 3.—Messrs. Giles, Tilton, and Reed, members of the Board of Charities and Reforms, are in this city to make a determination in the Delavan scandal case. The report is being made by Secretary Kanouse, and, as soon as completed, will be presented to the Governor, together with all testimony taken, when it will be made public. The report will make about five columns of the *State Journal*, and will be compiled by Saturday. The argument of Lawyer Valentine, of 266 pages, will be deposited with the local Board at Delavan. The members of the Board are very reticent still in regard to the finding of the Board, but I am credibly informed that all charges made against Dr. De Motte, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, have been disproven, the only suspicion against him being at the commencement of the investigation. He denied ever having kissed either lady teachers or pupils, but it is proven in evidence that he has committed this impropriety on numerous occasions. The charge that he had forced young lady pupils to undress and go to bed in his presence is entirely disproven,—in fact, there was nothing criminal found against him. Steward Woodford does not come out of the ordeal as unscathed as the Principal. It is strongly hinted that he attempted to seduce several deaf and dumb lady pupils, but, as far as known, was unsuccessful. Williams, the accuser and principal witness, is said by the accused to be as devoid of truth as the Devil is of Christianity. The Board found the affairs of the Institution in excellent shape.

ELEVATED RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad has secured the services of Thomas E. Edison, the electrician, to invent some method of running their cars without noise, and also to condense smoke on engines. There will be a consultation of engineers on Thursday next to discuss the matter. The Grand Jury has received a petition signed by Mr. Samuel S. Purple, President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and 140 other physicians and surgeons, to the effect that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, contrary to its charter, which provides that it shall cause the least possible annoyance to those living near it, has become a public nuisance, requiring abatement. It interrupts, according to the petition, all mental processes, and even ordinary conversation, prevents the rapid development of children, and is productive of exhaustion, insomania, hysteria, chorea mania, paralysis, meningitis, deafness, and death. Convalescent patients are thrown into relapses, and merchants in Sixth avenue must speak in a loud tone of voice; horses are made to run away and fires are kindled. The New York Elevated Railroad is preferable, the petition says, because less noisy. The Metropolitan Company should be required to make such changes in its track and rolling-stock as will insure less noise.

DEATHS.

BIGELOW—In Petersham, Mass., July 2, Jennie Burr, wife of G. F. Bigelow, aged 36.

Funeral will take place Friday at 2 p. m. from 280 Ontario-st. Friends will please attend without further notice. Carriages to Graceland.

HANLON—July 2, Richard, beloved son of Richard and Maria Hanlon, aged 2 years 3 months and 18 days.

Funeral July 4, at 10 a. m., from 183 West Twelfth-st., by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

ATKINS—In Chelsea, Mass., June 29, John Atkins, aged 77, father of Charles H. Atkins, of this city.

BROWN—At Evanston, Ill., July 3, Lizzie L., only daughter of Lizzie L. and J. H. Brown, aged 10 years and 3 months.

HOWARD—July 3, at 9:40 p. m., at her late residence, 339 Centre-av., Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, mother of P. J. Howard, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Funeral will take place on Friday, July 5, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Jesuit Church and depot, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. M. DELIGHT CONDUCTS THE NOON PRAYER-meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison-st. Subject, "God's Children Free."